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General

Disarmament Envoy Reiterates Government's Stance

OW2110214091 Beijing XINHUA in English
2056 GMT 21 Oct 91

[“China Reiterates Positions on Disarmament Issues”—XINHUA headline]

[Text] United Nations, October 21 (XINHUA)—Chinese Ambassador Hou Zhitong for disarmament affairs has reiterated his country's positions and stands on various disarmament issues.

Speaking at the first committee (political and security) today, the Chinese ambassador said peace, security and disarmament are closely linked with the establishment of a new international order. Therefore, to stop the arms race and realize effective disarmament is an important component part in the efforts to establish a new world order.

China, he said, has all along opposed the arms race and stood for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear, space, chemical and biological weapons and banning research and development of any new type of weapons of mass destruction. It is also for the drastic reduction of conventional weapons.

Since the very first day when it came into possession of nuclear weapons, the Chinese diplomat said, China has declared that at no time and under no circumstance, would China be the first to use nuclear weapons, and use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon states and nuclear-weapon-free zones. He hoped that all the nuclear-weapon states will declare solemnly that they undertake the same commitment unconditionally.

He told the committee that China has proposed the conclusion of an international convention on not being the first to use nuclear weapons and international legal instruments on not using or threatening to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon states and nuclear-weapon-free zone. He hoped that the proposal will receive positive response.

He urged the countries possessing the largest nuclear arsenals to continue to discharge their responsibilities by taking the lead in stopping the testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and in drastically reducing at an early date all types of nuclear weapons they have deployed.

And furthermore, Hou said, China follows a consistent policy not to advocate, encourage or engage in nuclear proliferation and not to help other countries to develop nuclear weapons, and has always adopted a positive, prudent and responsible policy in international cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

Along with the efforts to promote nuclear disarmament, the Chinese delegate stressed, it is imperative that the drastic reduction in conventional armaments be carried

out. He welcomed the treaty on the reduction of Conventional Forces in Europe, a region with the highest concentration of armaments in the world.

He hoped that the armed forces, weapons and equipment reduced in one region should not be transferred to other regions.

China, which is a non-chemical weapon state and was a victim of such weapons, has always stood for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of all chemical weapons and an early realization of a world free of chemical weapons.

He also dwelt on the question of international arms trade, calling for the increase of openness and transparency of military matters and arms trade, with a view to building mutual confidence and promoting common security, and hoping that the principle of a fair, reasonable, comprehensive and balanced approach should be strictly abided by.

“The largest arms export countries should take the lead to adopt effective self-restraint measures and drastically reduce their arms export. [no closing quotation marks as received]

International Congress Views Traditional Medicine

Li Peng Speaks

OW1910123291 Beijing XINHUA in English
1212 GMT 19 Oct 91

[Text] Beijing, October 19 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng said here today that the Chinese Government attaches great importance to traditional medicine and is willing to enter into cooperative ventures with all countries in this field.

According to Li, traditional medicine plays an important role in improving people's health, preventing and treating diseases and lengthening life span.

The premier made his remarks to over 1,000 specialists, scholars and government officials who are in Beijing attending the international congress of traditional medicine. Li told the participants that equal emphasis should be placed on traditional Chinese medicine and western medicine. He said that the integration of traditional Chinese medicine with western medicine and modern medicine has long been a basic policy of the Chinese Government.

Li said that, as early as 400 years ago, Li Shizhen, a famous Chinese pharmacologist and physician, compiled the compendium of *materia medica* which describes over 1,800 medicinal plants. At present, he added, the Chinese Public Health Department is compiling a new compendium of *materia medica* which will list over 8,000 medicinal plants.

China has made great progress in the field of public health and the Chinese average life span has climbed dramatically from 35 years in 1949 to over 70 years at present, said Li. However, Li said that public health related activities in China still lag behind those in

developed countries, and China will make an even greater effort in this field and will broaden exchanges with specialists from other countries.

The five-day congress, which opened yesterday in Beijing, is being co-sponsored by the China State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine and the World Health Organization (WHO).

Li Tieying Addresses Forum

OW1910033691 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1417 GMT 18 Oct 91

[By reporter Yu Zhanghong (0060 7022 3163)]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Oct (XINHUA)—The International Conference on Traditional Medicine, long awaited by traditional medicine circles worldwide, opened today at the International Convention Center in Beijing's Asian Games Village. In the conference hall, a green-white conference insignia bearing a silver needle pricking a poisonous snake—respectively symbolizing traditional medicine and various diseases—hung over the rostrum against a world map background.

Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, Li Xiannian, Wang Zhen, Tian Jiyun, Song Jian, and others wrote ardent inscriptions for the conference; Hiroshi Nakajima, director general of the World Health Organization [WHO] sent an ebullient congratulatory letter. Wang Zhen, state president and honorary chairman of the conference's Organizing Committee, declared the conference open.

In his congratulatory address entitled "The Health of Mankind Needs Traditional Medicine," Li Tieying—a member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, state counselor, and chairman of the conference's Organizing Committee—said: Various nationalities throughout the world have their own traditional medicine with different characteristics and values. The average life expectancy in China, which is close to 70, is closely related to the development of traditional medicine. In China, to depart from traditional medicine would mean ending development of unique medical and public health undertakings and creating an inability to realize the strategic objective of "everyone enjoying medical care." He expressed the hope that the conference will "bear much fruit in this golden autumn of October," saying that the Chinese Government will continue to develop traditional medicine according to its own pattern and characteristics, and will further strengthen exchanges and cooperation with other countries in this field.

As a component part of world medicine, traditional medicine has made important contributions to providing medical care to the peoples of the various countries. At present, nearly two-thirds of the world population receive varied forms of treatment and care from traditional medicine. International exchanges and cooperation on traditional medicine have been on the increase day by day, with more and more people throughout the world favoring and valuing it.

The five-day conference, which is jointly sponsored by the PRC State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine and WHO, and which is considered a magnificent event for international traditional medicine, was attended by over 700 delegates from more than 40 countries. The delegates will review and sum up achievements and experiences of traditional medicine in various countries and will promote its development through various academic exchanges. Officials from 21 foreign embassies in China and various international organizations also attended today's opening ceremony.

In conjunction with hosting the International Conference on Traditional Medicine, an exhibition sponsored by the State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine showing results of scientific research on traditional medicine and its achievements was declared open a few days ago. Some 1,200 items, including 50 from 14 foreign countries and regions, were on display. "The Great Wall International Gold Medal", the highest award for the best quality products in China-sponsored international exhibitions, will be awarded to products reaching advanced international level, as appraised by experts.

Meanwhile, the China Stamps Corporation today issued a first-day-cover commemorating the conference.

Hong Kong Visitors Attend

OW1910111091 Beijing XINHUA in English 0926 GMT 19 Oct 91

[Text] Beijing, October 19 (XINHUA)—Chen Ziying, deputy director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office under the State Council, met with a delegation from the Hong Kong Association of Traditional Chinese Medicine here today.

The delegation, headed by chairman of the association Mui Ling Cheong, arrived here October 17 at the invitation of the China State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine. The Hong Kong visitors are here attending an International Congress of Traditional Medicine, which opened in Beijing October 18.

Liu Huaqiu Leaves for Arms Control Meeting

OW1410084191 Beijing XINHUA in English 0824 GMT 14 Oct 91

[Text] Beijing, October 14 (XINHUA)—A Chinese delegation led by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Liu Huaqiu left here today for London to attend a two-day vice foreign ministerial meeting of the five permanent members of the Security Council of the United Nations, starting from October 17.

During the meeting, which is a continued session of the Paris meeting of the Perm-Five held last July, views on arms control will be exchanged.

CPPCC Vice-Chairman Meets UNEP Official

*OW2110143291 Beijing XINHUA in English
1315 GMT 21 Oct 91*

[Text] Huangshan, October 21 (XINHUA)—Gu Mu, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), met with Aloisi de Larderel, director of the UNEP [United Nations Environmental Program] Industry and Environment Office, and other foreign tourism experts here today.

The visitors are here attending an international seminar on Huangshan and its environment, which opened here today.

Gu noted that the Chinese Government attaches great importance to both the development of the tourism industry and environmental protection.

He said the Huangshan is part of the natural heritage of China as well as the world. The Chinese Government is much concerned about the exploration and protection of this region, he said.

He welcomed foreign tourism experts to put forward suggestions in this regard.

XINHUA Notes ADB Technical Grant Approval

*OW2110122091 Beijing XINHUA in English
1134 GMT 21 Oct 91*

[Text] Manila, October 21 (XINHUA)—The Asian Development Bank (ADB) approved a technical assistance grant of 600,000 U.S. dollars to China for improving statistical services, the Manila-based bank announced here this afternoon.

The objective of the grant is to strengthen the State Statistical Bureau in its capability in improving national accounts statistics in the country, the bank said.

The grant will be financed from the bank's technical assistance special fund, it added.

Pankin Arrives in Amman, Prepares for Peace Talks

*OW2010125391 Beijing XINHUA in English
1147 GMT 20 Oct 91*

[By Chen Ruwei]

[Text] Amman, October 20 (XINHUA)—Soviet Foreign Minister Boris Pankin arrived here from Syria today for talks with King Husayn on the preparation for the proposed Middle East peace conference in Madrid on October 30.

Jordanian Foreign Minister Kamil Abu-Jabir said before Pankin's arrival that he would discuss preparations for the conference with his Soviet counterpart.

Meanwhile, Soviet Ambassador Yuriy Gryadunov said that Pankin's visit to Jordan is to reaffirm the Soviet leadership's support for Jordan's role in the peace process.

He said Moscow and Amman maintain coordination in this regard and Pankin's visit is part of the coordination process.

Soviet sources told XINHUA that Pankin will hold talks with King Husayn, Prime Minister Tahir al-Masri as well as Foreign Minister Abu-Jabir, during which the two sides will focus their discussions on preparations for the peace conference.

They will also discuss bilateral relations in view of the recent developments in the Soviet Union, the sources said.

Jordan formally announced its acceptance Saturday of the American-Soviet invitation to attend the peace conference. But the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to the conference has so far not been formed or announced.

Observers here believe that Pankin's visit to the Kingdom may aim to put finishing touches to the formation of the joint delegation, which might be formed and announced in the next few days.

Pankin's visit came against a backdrop of considerable Jordanian and Arab scepticism about Moscow's role in the upcoming peace conference.

Public opinion here is generally apprehensive about the influence the Soviet Union could have over the course of peace negotiations, especially in light of the weakening status of the USSR in the international arena and Moscow's quick restoration of diplomatic ties with Israel as well as the continued flow of Soviet Jewish emigrants into Israel.

'Roundup' Views Peace Conference

*OW1910213391 Beijing XINHUA in English
2019 GMT 19 Oct 91*

[("Roundup: Peace Conference on Track, But Greater Work Lies Ahead (by Yu Dabo)"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Cairo, October 19 (XINHUA)—U.S. Secretary of State James Baker has fulfilled the Herculean task of preparing for a Middle East peace conference, but greater work lies ahead to produce a comprehensive and lasting solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

With the long-sought conference sewed up on October 30 in Madrid, Spain, Baker left the Middle East today for the host country to nail down arrangements for the historic gathering.

Baker, who toured the region eight times after the Gulf war, has won the endorsement of the parties concerned to attend the parley, to be opened by U.S. President George Bush and his Soviet counterpart Mikhail Gorbachev.

For the first time since the failed conference in Geneva in 1973, Israel and the Arabs will sit together on a broader scale under joint U.S.-Soviet auspices to try to resolve their 43-year-old conflict.

The conference consists of a three-day ceremonial session, to be followed by bilateral and then multilateral talks between Israel and the Arab countries.

But the gathering is only a beginning. The real challenge is to have the conflicting parties meet each other's demands that are poles apart.

"The road to peace will not be simple. Old suspicions will not disappear overnight," Baker said Friday after he and Soviet Foreign Minister Boris Pankin announced in Jerusalem the date and venue of the parley.

Israel says it comes to the parley with no intention to budge on its grip on war-won Arab lands or stop Jewish settlements there. The Arabs, however, are equally insistent that the conference would be meaningless if they were not assured of a halt to the settlement building or could not regain the lost territories.

Regarding these territories, there are different interpretations of U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, upon which the conference is to be based.

Israel contends that it has implemented the resolutions by returning the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt in 1982. But the Arab countries demand full implementation which means total Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab lands it captured in the 1967 Middle East war.

Focusing on bilateral talks, Israel wants separate accords with each front-line Arab state rather than a collective peace agreement, thus putting itself at odds with Syria which shuns multilateral talks on disarmament, water resources and environment.

Israel's intransigence over the Palestinian issue also threatens the success of the conference. Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has said Israel would walk out of the talks once it found the Palestinian representatives "unacceptable" and connected with the Palestine Liberation Organization which it regards as "a terrorist group."

Also contested is the Palestinian demand for an independent state in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip with Jerusalem as its capital.

Israel only offers the Palestinians limited self-rule in the territories, while insisting on maintaining military control and the right of Jews to live there. It also refuses to make compromise on the issue of Jerusalem, including the Arab east sector of the holy city which it seized in 1967 and later annexed as part of its "united capital."

All these thorny issues stemmed jitters about potentials for disruptions of the conference before any fruits were borne.

"We have in front of us great work to prepare for a peace settlement in the Middle East," Soviet Foreign Minister Pankin echoed the view of Baker.

But despite all this, the gathering itself shows the irreversible trend of dialogue and negotiations in efforts to end regional conflicts.

International Seminar on 1911 Revolution Opens

*OW1510143991 Beijing XINHUA in English
1345 GMT 15 Oct 91*

[Text] Wuhan, October 15 (XINHUA)—An international seminar to commemorate the 80th anniversary of the Revolution of 1911 was opened today in Wuhan, where the first uprising of the revolution occurred.

The Revolution of 1911 refers to the Chinese bourgeois democratic revolution led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen which overthrew the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911).

Dai Yi, director of the Chinese historical society, said that the seminar is only one of a series of activities scheduled to commemorate the 80th anniversary of the revolution. Dai said that the theme of the seminar was "the 1911 revolution and contemporary China," and that some 101 theses were received by the organizing committee.

Some 110 scholars from the Chinese mainland, Taiwan, Japan, Germany, South Korea and the United States are attending the seminar which will end on October 19.

The seminar was jointly sponsored by the Chinese Historical Society and the Social Sciences Union of Hubei Province.

Seminar Closes 19 Oct

*OW1910212991 Beijing XINHUA in English
1525 GMT 19 Oct 91*

[Text] Wuhan, October 19 (XINHUA)—An international seminar held to commemorate the 80th anniversary of China's Revolution of 1911 closed today in Wuhan, the site of the first uprising.

The Revolution of 1911 refers to the bourgeois democratic revolution led by Doctor Sun Yat-sen which overthrew the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911).

Some 110 experts from China and a number of other countries participated in the seminar which opened on October 15.

International Symposium on Socialism Opens

*OW1810234891 Beijing XINHUA in English
1851 GMT 18 Oct 91*

[Text] Nicosia, October 18 (XINHUA)—An international symposium on the future of socialism, sponsored by Cyprus Progressive Party of the Working People (AKEL), opened at the headquarters of AKEL Party in Nicosia this afternoon.

The participants of the three-day symposium on "Socialism As an Ideology and the Role of the Left at the Threshold of the 21st Century" are expected to debate and exchange views on the future of socialism worldwide in light of the changes in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Opening the symposium, AKEL General Secretary Dhimitrios Christofias said the main objective of the

meeting is to "study and analyze the major problems of today the social forces of progress." [as received]

He said the setbacks of the so-called "existing socialism," did not signify, in any case, the discrediting of the socialist ideology or the end of socialism as a social practice.

"The noble ideals of socialism for a truly free and democratic society are not ideals that can be discredited. Social justice, equality and the removal of every sort of exploitation, are feasible and noble aims, which give man the real meaning of his life," Christofias said.

He said the setbacks of socialism does not amount to a justification of capitalism. A system based on social inequality and injustice. [as received]

Capitalism has not succeeded, and neither will it succeed, in overcoming its born defects and contradictions, he added.

A total of 18 communist parties and left-wing organizations from 12 countries in the Middle East and Europe are taking part in the symposium.

Symposium Closes 20 Oct

OW2010212391 Beijing XINHUA in English
1939 GMT 20 Oct 91

[Text] Nicosia, October 20 (XINHUA)—A three-day international symposium on the future of socialism ended here today, with the participants expressing confidence in the final victory of socialism.

Delegates from 16 communist, socialist and left-wing organizations in 12 countries in the Middle East and Europe took part in the symposium entitled "socialism as an ideology and the role of the left at the threshold of the 21st century".

Saif Ali Zaitu, general secretary of Bahrain National Liberation Front said in his speech that despite what happened in East Europe and the Soviet Union, socialism still has a future, because "there is no other ideology which until now gives solutions to the most important questions as socialism has done."

Future does not belong to capitalism, which "is in a state of crisis everywhere and each of its advances makes this crisis worse," Daniel Cirera, member of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, declared in his speech.

"Socialism has never been more necessary than today," he added.

Their views were echoed by other speakers.

Some speakers also referred to the disaster caused by the fall of the communist power in East European countries.

Laszlo Nagy, a veteran communist and member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party said the economic situation in Hungary is worrying as more than 350,000 people were unemployed.

More and more people are awakening and reverting to support communists, he said.

No final documents or statements concerning socialism were adopted. However, two resolutions, one on Cyprus and the other on the Palestinian problem were issued at the end of the symposium.

The unanimously adopted resolutions support an early solution to the Cyprus problem without further delay and condemn the continuous Israeli occupation of Palestine and other Arab territories.

United States & Canada

Zou Jiahua Meets GM Official, Views Cooperation
OW1910155391 Beijing XINHUA in English
0912 GMT 19 Oct 91

[Text] Beijing, October 19 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Zou Jiahua met here today with John F. Smith, vice-chairman of the General Motors Corporation (GM) of the United States.

Sources said talks are under way on several cooperative projects between the Chinese auto industrial enterprises and the GM.

During the meeting, Zou and Smith agreed that there is a broad prospect for cooperation in the field of auto industry and hoped for joint efforts to expand cooperation.

CPPCC Vice Chairman Meets U.S. Activists
OW2110114891 Beijing XINHUA in English
1141 GMT 18 Oct 91

[Text] Beijing, October 18 (XINHUA)—Zhao Puchu, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament, met with a five-member delegation of U.S. peace activists here today.

Later, he hosted a dinner in honor of the delegation headed by Dr. Leo Orris, a professor of medicine.

The guests arrived in China on October 16 at the invitation of the Chinese association.

U.S. Companies To Cooperate in Oil Exploration
OW1910125191 Beijing XINHUA in English
1219 GMT 19 Oct 91

[Text] Beijing, October 19 (XINHUA)—The China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC) and two American companies will begin exploring the Pearl River mouth basin in the South China Sea, it was learned here today.

CNOOC, Anadarko China Company, and Pecten Orient Company, a subsidiary of the Shell Oil Company of the United States, signed a contract earlier this month for

the joint exploration of the 27-10 oil zone in the Pearl River mouth basin in the South China Sea.

This is the sixth contract CNOOC has signed with foreign oil companies this year.

Altogether CNOOC has signed 65 contracts and agreements with 48 oil companies in 13 countries. Foreign investment for oil prospecting and exploration totaled three billion U.S. dollars, according to CNOOC sources.

The sources also revealed CNOOC and their foreign partners had conducted seismic prospecting lines extending over 280,000 km, drilled 200 test wells and verified 41 oil and gas structures by the end of August.

China has five Sino-foreign offshore oil fields in operation with a daily crude oil output between 6,000 and 7,000 tons. Another 11 oil and gas fields have entered different stages of exploration and construction.

By 1995 China's offshore oil output will reach five million tons a year and natural gas output will reach 500 million cubic meters.

Hostage Jesse Turner Released by Moslem Captors

*OW2210084291 Beijing XINHUA in English
0751 GMT 22 Oct 91*

[Text] Damascus, October 22 (XINHUA)—American hostage Jesse Turner, a mathematics professor, arrived in the Syrian capital of Damascus early today in the company of Syrian security soldiers, ending his four-year-long captivity in Lebanon, official sources said.

Turner "will be turned over to the U.S. ambassador at nine o'clock local time in the morning at the Foreign Ministry," one source said.

He refused to elaborate on Turner's physical conditions nor on the place where the American hostage was released.

In New York, U.N. spokeswoman Nadia Younes announced Monday night that Giandomenico Picco, the special U.N. envoy negotiating the release of Western hostages in Lebanon, had informed Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar of Turner's freedom.

Turner was kidnapped from the campus of the Beirut University College on January 24, 1987, by the Shiite Moslem faction the Organization of Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine.

His release came a day after Israel and its South Lebanon Army Militia in Lebanon released 15 Arab prisoners and is the result of U.N. efforts for an overall release of Western hostages and Moslem prisoners.

Turner was the fourth Western hostage set free since August 8 this year.

Soviet Union

Gorbachev Address Calls for 'New Union State'

*OW2110142491 Beijing XINHUA in English
1348 GMT 21 Oct 91*

[Text] Moscow, October 21 (XINHUA)—President Mikhail Gorbachev called to bail his country out of crisis by joint efforts, or by a new union state as he proposed.

"To move the country out of crisis, we should settle a number of fundamental problems, primarily the fate of the Soviet state," TASS quoted Gorbachev as telling a new Soviet parliament today.

Addressing the first session of the new parliament, which opened today, Gorbachev said he favored creating a new union state which will guarantee republican sovereignty while preserving a single economic market.

"New union structures will function effectively and the rights and freedom of each nation, every citizen, security, law and order will be guaranteed," Gorbachev said.

The Soviet president, however, also said "any programs will remain just good intentions until we clarify the issue of whether we go ahead together or each republic searches" for a way out of crisis on its own.

"Preparation of a treaty of the Union of Sovereign States has been renewed," he told the parliament, adding the draft has been submitted to State Council members for discussion.

After this, it will be necessary to discuss it collectively and send the draft to parliaments of sovereign states and the Soviet parliament, he continued.

The Soviet president concluded that "participation in a new union is a great advantage, rather than a burden."

Views Reform, Foreign Policy

*OW2210044991 Beijing XINHUA in English
0259 GMT 22 Oct 91*

[Text] Moscow, October 21 (XINHUA)—Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev today outlined the tasks of economic reforms and the Soviet foreign policy, the Soviet TASS NEWS AGENCY reported.

Addressing the first session of the newly-built Soviet parliament, Gorbachev listed primary tasks facing the Soviet economy. The first task, he said, is to prevent the financial system from collapsing and to stabilize ruble.

The second, he continued, is to realize privatization of state property in a bid to switch into a market economy; the third is to create a rational tax system and the fourth is to undertake the land reforms which will begin in fall and winter this year.

In regard to Soviet foreign policy, the president said that the Soviet Union should unconditionally supervise nuclear weapons and disarmament; comply with the

Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty; secure the role of the union as a great power in resolving international issues, especially in resolving regional conflicts.

He said that the states which already joined the union of sovereign countries should coordinate their foreign policies with their general strategy in the international arena.

All republics of the union may take part in the activities of the United Nations and other international organizations, and may join the European process and cooperation with Asia-Pacific region, Gorbachev said.

Joint-Soviet Border Trade Prospects in Xinjiang

HK2110121491 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO
in Chinese 20 Oct 91 p 2

[By WEN WEI PO reporters Ho Liang-liang (0149 0081 0081) and Huang Te-cheng (7806 1795 2052): "Sino-Soviet Barter Trade at Alataw Pass Is Booming, Soviet Side Buys Large Quantities of Badly Needed Supplies"]

[Text] Alataw Pass, Bozhou, Xinjiang 19 Oct (WEN WEI PO)—Barter trade between China's Xinjiang Province and Soviet Kazakhstan has grown rapidly since September.

This paper's reporters witnessed a meeting of railway representative from both sides not long ago, and the condition of goods delivered between the two sides at the Alataw Pass Railway Station. This paper's reporters represented overseas media, the very first who have obtained approval since the Sino-Soviet railway was built in September last year.

What came into the reporters' view here was the major construction everywhere, with a new town rising on the border plateau. It was learned that in the wake of the Soviet August incident, trade between Xinjiang and Kazakhstan was not affected but rather enjoyed fast development. This is due to the fact that the Soviet central authorities have implemented decentralization, with local authorities having a greater say. Trade between Xinjiang and Kazakhstan is of a strong, complimentary nature.

Last August saw confusion in the Soviet situation; consequently, goods and materials from the Soviet side failed to enter Alataw Pass. Beginning in September, however, the volume of barter trade between the two sides rose drastically. As of today, 164 carloads of chemical fertilizers and 52 carloads of minerals have been delivered to the Chinese side at this station, while the Chinese side is ready to deliver meat and sugar, in short supply in the USSR, to the Soviet side through Alataw Pass. The Alataw Pass Railway Station is the terminal of the Northern Xinjiang Railway, the second 7,000-km Eurasian continental bridge dovetails here, with passenger-freight trains in operation every other day. An international passenger train from Urumqi to Alma Ata is to be put through in June 1992, and international freight transportation on this line linking Europe and Asia will be increasingly busy.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Cambodian Peace Talks Convene in Paris 21 Oct

Leaders Attend Reception

BK2110113891 Beijing Radio Beijing in Cambodian
1030 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Text] On the afternoon of 20 October, Cambodian residents in France hosted a reception in Paris to welcome Cambodia's Supreme National Council delegation attending the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, and to welcome the fact that the Cambodian peace agreement will soon be signed.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, chairman; and Son Sann, Khieu Samphan, and Hor Nam Hong, SNC members, attended the reception. Hun Sen, an SNC member, has not yet arrived in Paris and could not attend the reception. Nearly 700 Cambodians living in France, Britain, Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands, and Germany attended the reception.

Samdech Sihanouk said at the reception that peace and reconstruction in Cambodia require the participation and efforts of the entire Cambodian people; no one party can be discarded. He said in the forthcoming general election in Cambodia all Cambodians, whether they are now inside or outside the country, have the right to vote.

Closed-Door Session Starts

OW2110130191 Beijing XINHUA in English
1248 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Text] Paris, October 21 (XINHUA)—The Coordinating Committee for the Paris International Conference on Cambodia started here Monday morning its two-day closed-door meetings to make preparations before the conference at ministerial level resumes on Wednesday.

Sources close to the meeting said participants will mainly make last-ditch efforts to exchange views on the four documents to be signed at the ministerial conference which will lead to the final settlement of the 13-year-old conflict in Cambodia.

The four documents are an agreement on a comprehensive political settlement on the Cambodia conflict, an agreement concerning the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and inviolability, neutrality and national unity of Cambodia, a declaration on rehabilitation and reconstruction of Cambodia, and a final document.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Xu Dunxin attended today's session of the coordinating committee, which was established after the Paris International Conference on Cambodia was held from July 30 to August 30, 1987.

Session Concludes

*OW2210060791 Beijing XINHUA in English
0513 GMT 22 Oct 91*

[Text] Paris, 21 October (XINHUA)—The working session of the Coordination Committee for preparations towards reconvening the Paris International Conference on Cambodia concluded this evening at the Kleber International Conference Center.

The Paris conference, co-chaired by France and Indonesia, has been the framework for two years of intensive negotiations over the future of Cambodia.

The meeting had gone through each of the four peace accords on Cambodia to be signed at the ministerial conference slated for October 23, "with a fine-tooth comb" without making any amendments, said Daniel Bernard, spokesman for the French Foreign Ministry.

Representatives from the 20 countries attending the Paris conference are due to sign all four documents on Wednesday.

These are, "the Agreements on a Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia Conflict," "the Agreement Concerning the Sovereignty, Independence, Territorial Integrity and Inviolability, Neutrality and National Unity of Cambodia," "the Declaration on Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cambodia" and "the Final Act of the Paris Conference on Cambodia."

The 20 countries participating in the conference are Australia, Brunei, Cambodia (represented by all 12 members of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia or SNC), Canada, China, the United States, France, India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Britain, Singapore, Thailand, the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe did not attend the Coordination Committee meeting.

Under the peace accords, during an initial transitional period, the SNC is the unique legitimate body and source of authority in which the sovereignty, independence and unity of Cambodia are to be enshrined.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk is to act as SNC president and decide which policy suggestions should be submitted to the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC).

UNTAC has the authority to exercise all the necessary powers to ensure the implementation of all four peace accords.

These include measures to ensure all foreign forces withdraw from Cambodia forthwith, all outside military assistance to Cambodia's various factions is stopped and to ensure the Cambodian people the right to determine their own political future through the free and fair election of a constituent assembly.

According to sources close to the conference, the practical and constructive attitude displayed by participants at the Coordination Committee session, particularly SNC members, has smoothed the way for the historic signing on Wednesday.

Qian Qichen Departs for Paris

*OW2210085991 Beijing XINHUA in English
0832 GMT 22 Oct 91*

[Text] Beijing, October 22 (XINHUA)—Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen left here today to attend the Paris Conference on Cambodia scheduled to open tomorrow.

Qian was seen off at the airport by Vice-Foreign Minister Yang Fuchang and French and Cambodian diplomatic envoys to China.

Further on Qian Departure

*HK2210054791 Hong Kong AFP in English 0503 GMT
22 Oct 91*

[Text] Beijing, Oct 22 (AFP)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen left here Tuesday [22 October] for Paris where he will co-sign a Cambodian peace treaty, well-informed sources said.

As a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council along with Britain, France, the United States and Soviet Union, China has been involved in all the stages leading up to the treaty signing, scheduled for Wednesday.

During his stay in Paris, Qian will have talks with French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, the sources said.

The Cambodian treaty, designed to put an end to almost 13 years of civil war, calls for a political settlement to the conflict and gives the United Nations its biggest-ever peace-keeping operation.

China, where former Cambodian monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk is living until his return to Phnom Penh in November, has backed the Khmer Rouge in their fight against the Vietnamese-installed regime in Cambodia.

In June 23 the four factions, meeting at Phatthaya, Thailand, agreed to an immediate and unconditional ceasefire. In July they met in Beijing where they elected Prince Sihanouk president of the Supreme National Council which will oversee the reconciliation and peace process.

Lao Prime Minister Arrives on Official Visit

*OW2210092191 Beijing XINHUA in English
0902 GMT 22 Oct 91*

[Text] Beijing, October 22 (XINHUA)—Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon of the Lao People's Democratic Republic arrived here this afternoon on an official goodwill visit to China.

This is Khamtai's first visit to China. Among the welcoming crowd at the airport were Huang Zhendong,

chairman of the Chinese Government Reception Committee and minister of communications, and Yang Fuchang, Chinese vice foreign minister.

Wang Fang Meets Interior Minister

OW1810125691 Beijing XINHUA in English
1156 GMT 18 Oct 91

[Text] Beijing, October 18 (XINHUA)—Chinese State Councillor Wang Fang met with a delegation from the Lao Ministry of the Interior led by Minister of the Interior Asang Laoli here today.

As guests of China's Ministry of Public Security, the delegation is here for a 10-day goodwill visit. It represents the first delegation to China from the Lao Ministry of the Interior.

During their stay here, the group held talks with Chinese Minister of Public Security Tao Siju on ways to strengthen the friendly cooperation between the departments of public security or interior affairs of the two countries. They also discussed ways to safeguard peace and stability in the border areas.

After Beijing, the group will go on a tour of Shanghai, Guangzhou and Shenzhen.

West Europe

Zou Jiahua Arrives in London for Week-Long Visit
OW2210102091 Beijing XINHUA in English
1011 GMT 22 Oct 91

[Text] London, October 22 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice Premier Zou Jiahua arrived here today on a week-long visit to Britain at the invitation of the British Government.

Zou is the most senior Chinese official to visit Britain in recent years.

He was met at Heathrow Airport by John Medway, under-secretary of the Department of Trade and Industry, and Hugh Davies, head of the Far Eastern Department of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and Ma Yuzhen, the Chinese Ambassador to Britain.

British officials said that Lord Caithness, minister of state at the Foreign Office, will call on Zou at the Hyde Park Hotel where Zou and his party are staying during their stay in London.

During the visit, Zou will have talks with British Prime Minister John Major, Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd, Trade and Industry Secretary Peter Lilley and Energy Secretary John Wakeham. He will also meet with former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Chinese officials said that Zou's visit will focus on the promotion of trade and economic relations and cooperation between the two countries.

On Thursday, Zou will deliver a key-note speech entitled "China's Economic Re-Structuring and its Opening to the Outside World" at the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

He is scheduled to meet with top British businessmen and visit leading British companies including the Imperial Chemical Industries, British Aerospace, Rolls Royce, the General Electric Company and British Petroleum's North Sea offshore oilfield.

Latin America & Caribbean

Colombian President-Designate Concludes Visit

Press Communique Issued

OW1910110991 Beijing XINHUA in English
1047 GMT 19 Oct 91

[Text] Beijing, October 19 (XINHUA)—China and Colombia issued a press communique today on the recent official visit to China by Colombian president designate and foreign minister, Luis Fernando Jaramillo.

The communique said that during his visit from October 12 to 18, Jaramillo met with Chinese leaders and held sincere and constructive talks with Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

The two foreign ministers exchanged views on issues of common interest, especially bilateral relations and the current international situation.

China holds, according to the communique, that a new international economic and political order should be based on the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence.

Colombia expressed its support for China's stand since the Colombian foreign policy has also persistently been abiding by these principles, and reiterated the necessity of establishing a just, reasonable and peaceful new international order, according to the communique.

It said that China and Colombia viewed with pleasure the development of the bilateral relations and expressed their satisfaction with their cooperation in the political, economic, trade, scientific and technological and cultural fields. The two sides also discussed ways to expand such cooperation.

The Colombian foreign minister emphasized the importance of coffee export and expressed the hope that his country will increase coffee export to China. The Chinese side agreed to explore the possibility of increasing Colombian coffee import, the communique said.

Colombia reiterated the principle guiding the establishment of diplomatic relations with China, that is, there is only one China and the government of the People's

Republic of China is the sole legitimate government of China, the communique said.

Colombia supports China's position on restoring its status in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). China expressed its appreciation for the Colombian stand, the communique stated.

It said that both China and Colombia agree that the Eighth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is a rare chance to discuss trade, cooperation and development from a new angle against the backdrop of the current international dialogue. The two sides expressed the hope that this conference will contribute to the strengthening of international economic cooperation and to the promotion of economic prosperity of the developing countries.

The communique said that the two sides agreed to cooperate actively in all multilateral institutions aimed at promoting the development of the Pacific region.

Jaramillo Comments on Reforms

*OW2210054191 Beijing XINHUA in English
0319 GMT 22 Oct 91*

[Text] Santa Fe de Bogota, October 21 (XINHUA)—Colombian Foreign Minister Luis Fernando Jaramillo said here today that people "can see an extraordinary economic drive in China at this moment."

Jaramillo made this remark to XINHUA at the international airport in this capital city upon his return from an official week-long visit to the People's Republic of China.

Economically, he said, the Chinese economy is consistently growing at an annual rate of 6 percent. This will double its national income every 10 years.

Jaramillo said that one can see impressive areas of development around Beijing and in major provinces, in the industrial sector as well as in the agricultural sector.

The minister saw "in Shandong Province to the south of Beijing a vast infrastructure of roadways, railways and flourishing industries in all parts and a technological agriculture."

He stressed that "there is still a long way to go, but the bases are being formed for an impressive take-off of the Chinese economy."

He said that during his visit to China beginning on October 13, he discussed politics, bilateral relations and trade with Chinese President Yang Shangkun, Chairman of National People's Congress Wan Li and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

As a result of his visit, Jaramillo said, a joint commission of economic cooperation between China and Colombia will meet in 1992 to evaluate bilateral trade relations and ways of increasing their relations, and a Colombian business-men's delegation will visit China in 1992 to substantially expand the trade between the two countries.

Reiterates 'One China' Policy

*OW2210044891 Beijing XINHUA in English
0149 GMT 22 Oct 91*

[Text] Santa Fe de Bogota, October 21 (XINHUA)—Colombian Foreign Minister Luis Fernando Jaramillo reiterated here today that his country recognizes only one China.

His statement came at a press conference held at the airport of this capital city following his return from an official visit to the People's Republic of China.

Jaramillo answered a local reporter's question by saying that "since the establishment of (diplomatic) relations with China, the Colombian Government has maintained its position for enough time that there is only one China, with which we have full relations."

"From this point of view, it is impossible to have alternative relations with Taiwan," he said.

Loan Granted to Colombian Poverty Program

*OW1810233991 Beijing XINHUA in English
1845 GMT 18 Oct 91*

[Text] Santa Fe de Bogota, October 18 (XINHUA)—At least 73,000 people living in seven municipalities of Alto Patia Region, Narino Department, will benefit from a government program to counter extreme poverty.

The National Council for Economic and Social Policy (CONPES) has authorized a loan of some 3.8 million U.S. dollars from the Chinese Government for financing a plan of action in this zone. The total cost of the plan is 8.7 million dollars.

CONPES said the region is especially poor in resources and in connections with the rest of the country, adding that the scarcity of water causes low agricultural production.

CONPES continued that 81.5 percent of the population are dissatisfied with their basic needs, saying more than 52 percent of the population are living in misery.

The rate of infantile malnutrition surpasses 55 percent and that of illiteracy is more than 35 percent, CONPES said.

The government has taken measures to check the worsening of the situation involving the construction of aqueducts, canals, irrigation projects, reforestation projects, roads and electricity facilities for rural areas.

Moreover, China granted a free-interest loan with a repayment period of 20 years and a grace period of 10 years.

Venezuelan Foreign Minister Begins Official Visit

Speaks Prior to Departure

*OW1710131391 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0945 GMT 17 Oct 91*

[By reporter Hu Jikang (5170 4480 1660)]

[Text] Caracas, 16 Oct (XINHUA)—Venezuelan Foreign Minister Armando Duran Ache said on 16 October: China plays an important role on the international stage. Venezuela would like to consolidate and strengthen its friendship with the Chinese Government and people.

Duran made the remarks to Chinese reporters prior to a visit to China. He will set off for an official trip to China on 21 October.

Duran pointed out that Venezuela is actively engaging in the global economy and trade, and China apparently plays an important role in this area. He said that his visit to China is aimed at exploring the possibility for increasing bilateral economic and trade cooperation. He hoped that his visit, together with Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Peres' visit next year, will help enhance friendship between the governments and people in the two countries.

Concerning a new world order, the Venezuelan foreign minister stressed that a new world order should not be established on the basis of strong, wealthy countries dominating weak, poor ones. Instead, it should be founded on the basis of fairness, equality, cooperation, and mutual benefit.

In conclusion, Duran said: China and Venezuela should increase their cooperation. Although separated by distance, the two countries can cooperate with each other in many areas. Both countries should make efforts to strengthen their ties.

Arrives in Beijing

OW2110035191 Beijing XINHUA in English
0318 GMT 21 OCT 91

[Text] Beijing, October 21 (XINHUA)—Armando Duran, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Venezuela, arrived here this morning on an official visit to China at the invitation of his Chinese counterpart Qian Qichen.

He was met at the airport by Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Liu Huaqiu and Venezuelan Ambassador to China Eduardo Soto Alvarez.

In addition to Beijing, Duran and his party are scheduled to visit Chinese cities of Xian and Shanghai.

Meets Qian Qichen

OW2110143191 Beijing XINHUA in English
1411 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Text] Beijing, October 21 (XINHUA)—Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen held talks today in Beijing with Venezuelan Foreign Minister Armando Duran.

According to Chinese Foreign Ministry sources, the two ministers expressed satisfaction with the development of bilateral relations, and discussed ways to further develop friendly cooperation between the two countries.

Qian said that in recent years the two countries have effectively cooperated in dealing with international affairs, as well as in working with international organizations.

According to Qian, friendly exchanges between the two countries have increased and they have successfully cooperated in many areas and cooperation in economics and trade, and science and technology has made a good beginning. In addition, cooperation in the field of agriculture and the petroleum industry have great potential, said Qian.

Speaking on behalf of the Chinese Government, Qian extended his appreciation to the government of Venezuela for their support for the resumption of China's membership to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade as a signatory state. He also expressed appreciation for their "one China" stand.

Qian also congratulated Venezuela on its being elected a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council during the 46th UN General Assembly. He expressed hope that the two countries will continue their close cooperation within UN organizations.

Duran said that Venezuela and China share many common interest and "hold identical views on a wide range of international political issues."

According to Duran, Venezuela hopes that the traditional friendship between the two governments and peoples will be strengthened. He added that Venezuela is willing to take positive steps towards further developing economic and trade ties between the two nations.

The two foreign ministers also exchanged views during an extensive discussion on international and regional issues.

Following the meeting, the two foreign ministers signed a memorandum of understanding concerning continued consultations between the foreign ministries of the two countries.

Chinese Vice-Minister of Agriculture Ma Zhongchen and Venezuelan Ambassador to China Eduardo Soto Alvarez also signed an agreement between the two governments for cooperation in agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries.

Qian hosted a banquet in honor of Duran and his party following the signing ceremony. Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Liu Huaqiu and the Venezuelan ambassador also attended both the talks and the banquet.

Antarctic Cooperation Planned With Uruguay

OW1210041591 Beijing XINHUA in English
0333 GMT 12 Oct 91

[Text] Montevideo, October 11 (XINHUA)—Scientists from China and Uruguay will collaborate to complete a research program in the Collins Glacier from summer 1991 to February 1993.

The program will be carried out in the Antarctica under an accord signed by the two countries during the visit of Uruguayan Foreign Minister Hector Gros Espiell to China in October 1990.

Researchers from the Uruguayan Antarctic Institute, the Antarctic Committee of China and the Institute of Glaciology of Lanzhou of China will study the environmental and climatic evolution from 10,000 years ago to the present at the glacier.

The Collins Glacier on the King George Island is the largest of the kind between the continents of South America and the Antarctic, and between the Atlantic and the Pacific Ocean.

It shows high sensitivity to climatic and environmental changes because it is adjacent to a region of volcanic eruptions.

China established its first Antarctic base in 1984 under the name of the Great Wall and Uruguay established its base Artigas in 1985. The two bases are very close and have good relations, Uruguayan scientists said.

Shanghai Firm Plans Chile Copper Enterprise

*OW2010094491 Beijing XINHUA in English
0853 GMT 20 Oct 91*

[Text] Shanghai, October 20 (XINHUA)—A local township enterprise in Shanghai is to set up the country's first sole venture in Chile to produce copper products, according to local officials.

With the approval of the Chinese Government, the 700,000 U.S. dollar venture will be a window of domestic rural enterprise.

"By means of the window, we are able to enlarge our foreign markets for a profitable business," said Shen Qingnian, general manager of Shanghai Huada Electrical Company Ltd.

As a joint venture with Hong Kong set up in 1988, the Huada Company, located in the Pudong New Area with an investment of 268,000 U.S. dollars, is a specialized enterprise engaged in making wires and cables. Seventy-five percent of its products are sold to overseas markets by using foreign raw materials.

In 1989 the joint venture did a feasibility study in Chile for running a sole venture there, said Shen. Developing copper wires and cables had a promising future in the markets of South America, he said.

According to Shen, the venture will use Chilean raw materials to turn out copper cores and then take them back to Shanghai for further processing, and wires also will be produced for the markets' demands there.

"The Chilean Government shows strong interest in the investment, and it will give the sole venture some preferential treatment in tax, wage and foreign exchanges," said the general manager.

According to Shen, all procedures have been completed and factory buildings will go up this year.

The first phase of the sole venture project will be able to turn out products worth 5 million U.S. dollars in the first half of next year with Chinese machines and equipment and 78 Chilean employees.

By the end of 1993, it will complete the second phase of the project and be capable of turning out products worth 10 million U.S. dollars.

Cuban Official Criticizes U.S. Economic Blockade

*OW2010041191 Beijing XINHUA in English
0326 GMT 20 Oct 91*

[Text] Havana, October 19 (XINHUA)—Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon Quesada today criticized the United States for avoiding debating its blockade against Cuba at the current session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Alarcon, also ambassador to the United Nations, said at a press conference here today that the objective of U.S. opposition to debating its blockade against Cuba at the U.N. General Assembly was to refrain the United Nations from adopting any specific resolution on subject.

However, the 46th General Assembly session has decided to discuss the U.S. blockade against Cuba on November 4, he said.

Referring to the possibilities of improving relations with the United States, Alarcon said that he saw little prospect for such an improvement since the U.S. Government did not want to change its hostile policy against Cuba.

The blockade has made Cuba lose some 15 billion U.S. dollars in the past 30 years, a main factor contributing to the economic difficulties facing Cuba, Alarcon said.

CDB Head Denounces Boycott

*OW1710063691 Beijing XINHUA in English
0122 GMT 17 Oct 91*

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, October 16 (XINHUA)—The United States' blockade against Cuba has been "a mistake, clearly a failure," said Sir Neville Nicholls, president of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB).

Sir Nicholls, just back from a week-long official visit to Cuba, said to the CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY, "the American economic blockade has forced the Cubans to become creative and self-reliant in a manner not known elsewhere in this region."

"It has proven a blessing in disguise, a classic example of necessity inspiring an inventive, creative spirit," he added.

The CDB is a Barbados-based 25-member institution, operating with some 863 million U.S. dollars in financial

resources. Sir Nicholls is preparing a report on his visit to Cuba for the bank's board of directors who will meet at the end of this month.

"While I am not recommending Cuba as an economic model for Caricom (the Caribbean Community), there are a number of positive features of the Cuban development process that I feel confident in bringing to the attention of the CDB member countries."

He encouraged the Caricom countries to strengthen their economic and trade relations with Cuba, saying "I was most impressed by what the Cubans are doing in tourism and feel it would be a mistake on our part not to seek to benefit in whatever way may be possible."

He said that Jamaica and the Bahamas have already shown "they are in step with the times in becoming involved in joint tourism marketing arrangements with Cuba."

Furthermore, Sir Nicholls expressed his hope that the U.S. would lift its embargo against Cuba.

Some Latin American and Caribbean countries have already signaled their support for the Cuban call for ending the embargo imposed by the United States in 1962.

During the visit, the CDB delegation discussed with officials of Cuba's national bank the economic situation in the country, especially problems caused by the U.S. embargo.

Dominican Party Assails Policy

OW1710003691 Beijing XINHUA in English
2246 GMT 16 Oct 91

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, October 16 (XINHUA)—The Dominican Labor Party (DLP) has called for the lifting of the 30-year-old U.S. economic and trade embargo against Cuba.

In a recent resolution, the English-speaking party said the "illegal embargo" had impeded Cuba's economy to prosper, and was the cause of unnecessary suffering for the Cuban people because it deprived them of basics required for their survival.

DLP leader Michael Douglas said it had become necessary to urge the Dominican Government to join other Caribbean states in pressing the United States to lift the sanctions against Cuba.

He said he was encouraged that Dominica and Cuba seemed to be developing some trade links, citing Cuban purchases of soap manufactured by Dominica coconut products.

Cuba Donates Sugar to Southern Flood Victims

OW1510150791 Beijing XINHUA in English
1433 GMT 15 Oct 91

[Text] Nanjing, October 15 (XINHUA)—A total of 5,000 tons of sugar, donated by the Cuban Government to the flood stricken areas in southern China, have arrived in Nantong, Jiangsu Province.

The Cuban Consul General in Shanghai and a leading official from the Department of Civil Affairs of Jiangsu Province attended the presentation ceremony which was held in Nantong this morning.

Li Xiangqun, deputy head of the Department of Civil Affairs, accepted the donation and presented a letter of thanks to the consul general on behalf of the China National Committee for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction.

The sugar will be soon sent to Anhui, Jiangsu and Henan Provinces, authorities reported.

Shanghai Hosts First 'Cuban Film Week'

OW1510035691 Beijing XINHUA in English
0234 GMT 15 Oct 91

[Text] Shanghai, October 15 (XINHUA)—Five films from Cuba are being shown at Shanghai's first Cuban film week.

At the opening ceremony yesterday Wu Yigong, director of the Shanghai Municipal Film Bureau, said that the event will help promote the Shanghai people's understanding of the Cuban people, and promote mutual exchanges and co-operation between the film circles of the two countries.

A Cuban film delegation led by Benigno Iglesias, director of the Cuban National Film Bureau, is in Shanghai for the film week.

The films to be shown are "Hello, Hemingway," "Capablanca," "La Bella de Lahambra," "Clandestinos" and a cartoon film.

Political & Social**NPC Standing Committee Session To Begin 25 Oct****Agenda Noted**

OW2210103191 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0730 GMT 22 Oct 91

[Text] Beijing, 22 Oct (XINHUA)— A law designed to comprehensively protect women's rights and interests—the Law of the People's Republic of China on Protection of Women's Rights and Interests (draft)—will soon be submitted to the National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee for examination.

This was disclosed today by Zhou Chengkui, spokesman for the General Office of the NPC Standing Committee, to Chinese and foreign reporters.

Zhou Chengkui said: A chairmen's meeting has decided to convene the 22d Meeting of the Seventh NPC Standing Committee in Beijing on 25 October. The session will last about six days.

At the press briefing this morning, Zhou Chengkui briefed the reporters on the session's agenda. It includes: Examination of the draft quarantine law for incoming and outgoing flora and fauna; the draft law on territorial waters and surrounding areas; the draft resolution on opening Wuhan, Jiujiang, and Wuhu ports to foreign vessels; the draft resolution recommending that China join the nuclear non-proliferation treaty; and the draft resolution on approving the fourth additional protocol of the organizing law of the Universal Postal Union.

Zhou Chengkui also answered other questions raised by the reporters.

Debate on Nuclear Treaty Set

OW2210094491 Tokyo KYODO in English 0934 GMT 22 Oct 91

[Text] Beijing, Oct. 22 KYODO—The Standing Committee of China's National People Congress [NPC] will start discussions on the signing of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty at its upcoming session starting Friday, a spokesman for the committee said Tuesday.

Zhou Chengkui said at a news conference China has consistently called for a total ban on nuclear arms and their abolition.

China believes the prevention of nuclear weapons proliferation is a step forward toward the complete prohibition of nuclear weapons, he said.

In a meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu in August in Beijing, Premier Li Peng expressed China's willingness to sign the 1968 treaty, which limits the transfer of nuclear materials.

But the last session of the committee, held in September, delayed discussion on the treaty because of "technical problems."

According to Zhou, China will sign the treaty if President Yang Shangkun gives the green light to the measure allowing an approval by the committee.

Otherwise, the matter will finally be discussed at the general meeting of the congress next spring, the spokesman said.

If everything goes smoothly, China would become the last of the world's five acknowledged nuclear powers to sign the treaty.

Motion on Inland Ports Slated

OW2210121791 Beijing XINHUA in English 1202 GMT 22 Oct 91

[Text] Beijing, October 22 (XINHUA)—China is planning to open three more inland ports along the Yangtze River, bringing the number of harbors open to foreign ships along the river to seven.

This was revealed by Zhuo Chengkui, spokesman for the General Office of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC), at a news briefing here today.

Zhuo said the 22nd session of the NPC Standing Committee, scheduled to convene this Friday, will discuss a motion forwarded by the State Council and the Central Military Commission to open up harbors at Wuhan, Jiujiang and Wuhu, on the middle reaches of the Yangtze.

The three ports will be allowed to accommodate foreign ships once the motion is passed by the NPC Standing Committee, according to Zhou.

During the six-day meeting, members of the NPC Standing Committee will review the revised draft quarantine law on the import and export of fauna and flora.

A draft protection law on safeguarding women's rights and interests will also be forwarded to the meeting for deliberation, said the spokesman.

It is learned that the legislators will also deliberate a draft law on territorial waters and their contiguous areas, and a motion on accession to the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

"China has always advocated overall prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, and has never advocated, encouraged or engaged in nuclear proliferation; nor has it helped other countries to develop nuclear weapons," said Zhou.

Nuclear non-proliferation is one of the steps that can lead to the realization of an overall prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, Zhou said.

The coming session will also hear a report by the minister of commerce, Zhou said.

Jiang Zemin Speaks on Improving Enterprises

CM2210135991 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service
in Chinese 0820 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Speech by CPC General Secretary Jiang Zemin at a party Central Committee work conference on 27 September]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Oct (XINHUA)— The central topic of discussion at the current CPC Central Committee work conference is to study how to further improve large and medium-sized state enterprises. Comrade Li Peng spoke on this subject and the current economic situation, on behalf of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau. The participants have held serious discussions, exchanged views freely between higher and lower levels, expressed their opinions freely, learned from each other, and put forward many good opinions and suggestions. The conference was held in a very satisfactory manner.

1. On the Question of Improving Large and Medium-Sized State Enterprises

Comrade Li Peng already has talked about the important meaning, policy and measures for improving large and medium-sized state enterprises, and has explained them wholly. Based on discussions by the participants, I will now give my opinions on some principled matters.

(1) It is essential to consider improving large and medium-sized enterprises as an important matter for upholding the socialist course, placing the matter in a prominent position and concentrating our efforts to grasp this work.

Further improving large and medium-sized state enterprises is not only an economic matter but also a political matter. Without economic development, prosperity and stabilization, we will not be able to have political stability. During the past several years, we adopted a number of preferential policies to help promote the development of the individual economy; the privately operated economy; and Chinese-foreign joint ventures, cooperative enterprises and wholly foreign-owned enterprises. These policies are necessary. We will continue to guide them so they develop in a healthy way, to have them serve as necessary and beneficial supplements to the socialist economy based on public ownership. For more than 10 years in the past, collective enterprises have developed remarkably, and so have the large and medium-sized state enterprises, contributing significantly to the modernization program. The problem now is that a number of large and medium-sized state enterprises are confronted with many difficulties. If this problem is not properly resolved, it will influence the overall economic situation and the consolidation of the socialist system. From now on, we should concentrate our efforts on effectively improving large and medium-sized state enterprises, so as to have them play a better, leading role in the national economy.

(2) It is essential to truly shift economic work to the track of adjusting structure and raising efficiency and work to link the growth rate to economic results.

As ours is a developing socialist country, we should maintain a necessary speed to catch up with the developed nations economically. Without a certain speed, it will be impossible to develop the economy. However, stressing speed to the disregard of economic results will lead to waste and increase difficulties in economic development, and will not lead to sustained growth. Historical experiences have proved that, in economic work, the tendency to go after quantity and the growth rate will invariably lead to stressing speed and disregarding economic results. At present and in the future, we must make efforts to adjust the structure and raise economic results, and stress technological transformation in expanding reproduction [zai sheng chan 0375 3932 3934] instead of creating new projects. Economic development should depend on scientific and technological progress and a higher quality of worker. Of course, in the agriculture, energy, communications and raw materials industry, we should start some new projects. However, we should adopt advanced technology as much as possible with regard to these new projects.

The party Central Committee has put forward the need to expand reproduction intensively and prevent the building of large and all-inclusive projects or small and all-inclusive projects and duplication in construction and importation. Those words have been mentioned for several years but the results are not good. What is the reason? Besides the problem of the system, an important reason may be related to judging the performance of economic work by measuring output value and speed and by the overemphasizing local interests by some localities and departments. In developing the planned commodity economy, we must not blindly pursue output value. We should encourage enterprises to study the market situation and the requirements of consumers, develop easily marketable products, and organize production in a rational manner. We should seriously sum up historical experiences and strengthen our consciousness of economic results. In judging the performance of economic work in the future, we should pay attention to adopting comprehensive evaluation indexes. We should see output value and speed, but, what is more important, we should also see the cost in achieving such output value and speed. We should see whether those products meet desired quality and are easily marketable or not. We should never seek speed in disregard of economic results. We must be determined to close down, suspend the operation of, merge, and remove those enterprises which are economically inefficient and do not have a good future.

(3) It is necessary to create, step by step, a good external environment for large and medium-sized state enterprises.

All 12 concrete measures proposed in Comrade Li Peng's speech to improve the external environment of large and medium-sized state enterprises are very important. While discussing them, we reached a consensus: An outstanding question facing us now is to actively develop an effective market so enterprises can have work to do. The question is how to open up the market, including

encouraging the construction of marketable houses, spurring enterprises' technological transformation, and replacing within a time limit some equipment and products which consume too much energy and raw materials. It seems a pity to replace some old equipment. However, if we do not do so, we will have to increase capital construction for electric power generators and coal mines to meet the demand for energy resources, because old equipment simply consumes too much electricity. Compared with that of developed countries, China's energy consumption for each unit's GNP is much higher. Therefore, we should not only replace some equipment within a time limit, but also order enterprises to phase out of production some very backward and energy-consuming products, and replace these products step by step with improved products. In addition, it is necessary to develop some readily marketable products, and products which will never become overstocked. We will also expand exports and develop the international market in all directions. In short, it is necessary to develop a market which can very soon recoup the funds invested or return the loans. In developing such a market, we are facing no risk. There is the possibility of spurring a hundred trades, with increases in revenues and decreases in difficulties facing enterprises. It is necessary to protect enterprises' legitimate rights and interests; adopt practical, effective measures; and resolutely suspend unnecessary checks, appraise through comparison, meet targets, and upgrade so that enterprise management personnel can devote themselves to production and management. It is necessary to strictly ban the unjustifiable allocation of financial and other quotas to enterprises so as to reduce their burden. Party committees and governments at all levels should take the whole situation into account and plan accordingly, strengthen overall guidance, think about the interests of those at the grassroots level, serve enterprises, strive to raise work efficiency, and conscientiously carry out all measures to promote large and medium-sized state enterprises. In addition, there is the question of the enterprise running the little community [qi ye ban xiao she hui 0120 2814 6586 1420 4357 2585]. This question has a long history, and it cannot be solved all at once. We should adopt positive measures, greatly develop tertiary industries and socialized services, and solve this question step by step. As far as the orientation is concerned, we still need to separate the function of government from that of the enterprise. The government should take care of things which should be under its jurisdiction; it should reduce unnecessary administrative intervention in enterprises, so they can really become socialist commodity producers and managers that can make their own decisions and assume sole responsibility for their profits or losses.

(4) Large and medium-sized state enterprises should look to see inside, stand on their own feet, and constantly strive to become stronger.

Enterprises should strive hard to improve the quality of staff and workers, raise the management standard, and increase economic results. Grasp well the readjustment

of the structure of products and technological transformation, and continuously tap internal potential. Today, our enterprises do face many difficulties, but we can never say that their potential is exhausted.

As for the question of the state enterprises' internal leadership system, it can be summarized as follows: First, bring the party organization's political core role into full play; second, uphold and perfect the system whereby factory directors assume full responsibility; and third, wholeheartedly rely on the working class. They supplement each other. To run an enterprise well, we cannot do without any one of these three. These three are our practical experiences in the enterprise leadership system, summed up over the past 40 years and more, particularly in the past decade. They correctly reflect the socialist nature of our enterprises. We should completely understand and implement them.

We should enhance ideological and political work in enterprises, persist in running factories strictly, strengthen democratic management, and rely on the working class wholeheartedly. We must fully mobilize the initiative and creativity of the large number of cadres, staff and workers for socialism, so that they will increase their sense of responsibility as the masters; correctly handle the interest relations among the state, collectives, and individuals; and link their own fate to that of the state and enterprises. We must take full advantage of the superiority of the socialist system and truly allow the working class to play its role as the masters. Some state enterprises are suffering losses now, but they still distribute bonuses and even increase the amounts of bonuses. Their entire fortunes would be used up if they go on like this. Therefore, we must conscientiously enhance ideological and political work, while deepening the reform. We should clarify to the workers the difficulties and problems facing enterprises and invite the entire work force to discuss matters of vital importance. It was mentioned at this conference that all important matters concerning enterprises must be discussed with workers, so that they know that if they do not work hard, everyone will lose. The increase in personal income should be made on the basis of developing production, increasing accumulation, and raising efficiency. This should be clarified to the masses, in whom we must have faith. If we do not make them understand this point, they will think that this does not concern them. Some comrades mentioned that there were factory managers who were engaged in the business for immediate interests. We should educate cadres, staff and workers to put the state's interests above everything else, subordinate immediate interests to long-term interests, the interests of a part to that of the whole, and personal interests to state interests.

(5) It is necessary to bring into play the initiative of both the central and local authorities to develop the economy and run enterprises well.

Since the 10 sets of relationships were put forward by Comrade Mao Zedong, our party has emphasized that

the initiatives of both the central and local authorities, neither of which is dispensable, are needed to conduct socialist construction and develop the national economy. It is impossible to complete the work with the initiative of the central authorities alone. With merely the initiative of the local authorities, key construction projects that are vital to the entire national economy will be affected, microeconomics may lose control and a smooth economic development is impossible. It is not easy to appropriately handle this relationship, either. The situation of rigid and excessive control has been changed through devolving authority and granting benefits to enterprises and other reform measures in the past decade or so. It must be affirmed that these measures have played an important role in arousing the initiative of the local authorities. However, microeconomics was out of control and the problems caused by overlapping in low-level projects were seen many years ago, causing a waste of manpower, material and financial resources. If the problems in macroeconomic regulation and control are not solved, it will be difficult to achieve a sustained, stable, and coordinated economic development and good efficiency. To solve the problem, comrades in the entire party, first of all, leading cadres at all levels, and especially those at provincial and ministerial levels, must have a sense of the overall situation of the country like they would if they were playing a game of chess. They should not approach and handle a problem merely from the angle of the local authorities or a department. When assessing the performance of cadres in the future, not only their dedication to their respective localities and departments will be checked; their sense of the overall situation and their dedication to the whole must be examined as well.

I want to reiterate two points here. First, the central authorities must amass the necessary financial and material resources to do the work that the local authorities are unable to cope with, but that the central authorities can. This is very clear in the antiflood and relief efforts. How can the state let Jiangsu and Anhui handle such matters all by themselves? This is certainly impossible. Our defense construction should also be done by the central authorities, who will amass the necessary financial and material resources. Second, we should strengthen microeconomic regulation and control. New capital construction projects should be studied in a scientific way and balanced in a comprehensive manner; they should not be started blindly. The practice whereby projects are started with the approval of leading cadres must be stopped. The guiding thoughts must be definite to the effect that a scientific feasibility study on a project, but not a study on "whether the leading cadres will approve it," should be conducted. Larger provinces in China have over 100 million people each, whereas other provinces in general have a population of dozens of millions. Leading comrades in every province, autonomous region, and municipality must study the problem of comprehensive balance. As long as the central and provincial authorities work well in comprehensive balance, significant proportional relationships in a national economy will become

more coordinated. The matter of bringing into play the two kinds of initiatives is actually to correctly handle the relationship between centralization and decentralization. What should be centralized must be centralized; what should be decentralized must be decentralized. History has proven that when macroeconomics loses control, the overall situation will become unstable. Localities and departments can hardly do their business. Even if the economy is doing well temporarily it will not last long. History also has proven that an emphasis on only centralization and extremely rigid control will not mobilize initiative from all sectors, nor can things be done well. Situations differ in thousands of ways in China, a country consisting of 30 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities; occupying nearly 10 million square meters in space; and having a population of 1.1 billion or more. If we could not see these differences, we would not be Marxists.

(6) To improve large and medium-size state enterprises, we should continue to deepen reform and opening up. Putting forth the principles for reform and openness and incorporating them in the party's basic line was a major contribution made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping. The enormous successes the party and state have achieved since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee are inseparable from reform and opening up. During the course of economic rectification and readjustments since the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the reform and opening endeavor has made new headway and has not stopped. On the one hand, we have taken certain new measures for reform and opening up, and on the other hand, we have, on the basis of summing up our experiences, replenished and improved the reform and open measures that have been drawn up. We must take full account of the successes achieved in reform and opening up over the years.

The most fundamental task confronting the Chinese people at present is to expedite the nation's economic construction. To improve large and medium-sized state enterprises and develop the productive forces, the key requirement is to deepen reform and open wider to the outside world. To do so, we should focus our attention on three issues: First, we should manifest the strengths which we already have; second, we should correct the defects in our previous systems; and third, we should keep pace with the new situation and have the courage to innovate. None of these three is dispensable, and we must emancipate our minds and seek truth from facts in all these three respects.

We have gradually learned from many years of practical work and exploratory efforts that, in order to develop our socialist planned commodity economy, we must establish an economic system and operating mechanisms which integrate planned economy and market regulation. This requirement has been written into a series of important documents of our party. While we have accumulated some experiences from doing our work over the past several years as to how to integrate them, we still have to make great, continuous efforts to explore this

area further. We must do a very good job in combining the advantages of planned economy and the advantages of market regulation. We must absolutely not combine their shortcomings. By giving full rein to the good measures and avoiding the defective ones, we should explore the path of developing our socialist economy with distinctive Chinese characteristics. While doing our actual work, and while formulating and executing specific policies, we must firmly follow the principle of integrating planned economy and market regulation, and we must absolutely not waver again.

A deeper reform is essential in two respects—improving enterprises' internal operation and management, and improving enterprises' external environment. Focusing on replacing enterprises' operating mechanisms, our enterprises must restructure themselves properly. Our enterprises should have greater autonomy in making their operating decisions, in establishing organs they need, in allocating internal resources, and in hiring workers. Our enterprises should establish their operational mechanisms, incentive mechanisms, self-control mechanisms, and supervisory mechanisms. Meanwhile, they must intensify their macroeconomic regulation and control, and take gradual steps to rationalize their planning, price, fiscal, tax, and monetary systems.

(7) To improve large and medium-size state enterprises, we should step up our work and have long-range plans.

The improvement of large and medium-sized state enterprises involves many complex factors. Some problems did not occur all of a sudden and have their historical causes. This being the case, these problems cannot be resolved in a year or two. The current conference has come up with some ideas, but continual efforts have to be made to study certain deeper issues. Comrade Li Peng proposed in his report to make the entire Eighth Five-Year Plan period one in which collective efforts will be made to reinvoke large and medium-sized enterprises, and improve their economic efficiency. I agree with this idea. We should look at issues more thoroughly, estimate problems more fully, and be prepared to step up work on a long-term basis. Meanwhile, we must do our jobs positively because we will become more active this way.

The current central working conference is dedicated especially to discussing the issue of large and medium-sized enterprises. This shows the great importance which central authorities attach to this issue. I hope party committees and governments at all levels will also attach great importance to this issue. People of all quarters must give scope to their enthusiasm and creativity and do a good job in improving large and medium-sized enterprises and in improving our economy as a whole.

2. On Improving Leadership

Our leading cadres at and above provincial and ministerial levels shoulder important social and political responsibilities. Since history has pushed us into leading positions, we must have a sense of mission, a sense of responsibility, and a sense of urgency. We must work

hard to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought; improve our leadership and leading capabilities; and do our jobs diligently, sincerely, and scrupulously.

(1) We must be good at observing and handling problems from a political perspective.

Being good at pointing out and handling problems from a political angle to ensure accomplishment of revolutionary and construction assignments is determined by the nature of our party, namely, the vanguard of the working class. It is also a fine tradition of our party. Now that economic construction is the central task, all other projects must obey and serve this central task so that its accomplishment can be ensured. To expedite our economic construction, we must have a correct political direction, we must have an environment facilitating stability and unity, we must coordinate all quarters and mobilize their enthusiasm, and we must act promptly and decisively to eliminate factors that can give rise to instability. Without political conditions and without the guarantee of political work, our society would not be stable, and our economy would not grow. This rule is applicable to China and all foreign countries, past and present. When bourgeois liberalization ideas were widespread in the country a few years ago, Comrade Deng Xiaoping solemnly reminded all comrades of the party: "After the focus of work has been shifted to economic construction, the whole party must study how to adapt to the new conditions and intensify our party's ideological work, and guard against the tendency of being immersed in economic affairs and ignoring ideological work." Our leading cadres must intensify their study of Marxist theory and intensify their political study, be more sensitive to political issues, and be good at observing and handling problems from a political perspective so that we can give scope to our party's political strengths, and ensure sound economic development and construction in all areas.

(2) We should study Marxism so as to heighten our awareness of policies.

We are now proceeding with socialist construction in a highly complex international and domestic environment. Situations are changing constantly, and new situations and new problems keep cropping up. Thus, we must be good at applying Marxist thinking and methodology in formulating and implementing correct policies, be good at integrating revolutionary principles and flexibility, and always be sober-minded Marxists.

We must intensify and improve our propaganda and education affairs. In this regard, we must pay special attention to the substance, forms, and effects of our propaganda. First, we must keep pace with the development of situations; second, we must distinguish different types of targets and use different ways to educate them effectively at different levels. Nowadays, radio and television broadcasts are very influential, and so we must have a firm grip on them and do a good job in operating them. In our propaganda, we must pay attention to

reflecting the lines and general and specific policies of the party fully and accurately so that the spirit of the Central Committee can be manifested. This is a very important issue, and I hope comrades handling propaganda affairs will study it constantly.

(3) We should be brave in taking up responsibilities and do our jobs creatively and well.

The successes we have achieved in construction and reform over the last decade and more have everything to do with the vast number of cadres who have been brave in discharging their responsibilities of carrying out the lines and general and specific policies of the central authorities in accordance with the actual state of affairs in their respective localities and departments.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out in 1978 that our leading comrades should not act as if they are "offices handling incoming and outgoing mail," and copy and transmit each and every word and sentence of documents. We should see that such an irregularity has still not been totally eliminated. In fact, it has spread and generated among some comrades. Certainly, this way of doing things lacks creativity. If these people keep copying and transmitting documents thoughtlessly, irresponsibly, and perfunctorily, the work of our party will be listless and lack vitality. If this phenomenon persists over a long period of time, our party will lose its fighting power. We must encourage people to emancipate their minds; work democratically; be brave and good at integrating the Central Committee's lines and general and specific policies with the actual situations in various localities, and at integrating the guidelines of the Central Committee's documents with the actual mental state of cadres and masses; and work creatively. If mistakes are made, we should sum up our experiences and correct these mistakes. Throughout this conference, everybody has felt free to say what they wanted to say and express what they wanted to express. This is very good. We called this meeting for the purpose of achieving a consensus of views, but it is impossible to do so in one or two meetings. In fact, it is abnormal, and even dangerous, to have only one view and only one voice on all issues. Having a consensus of views and forcing unanimity are two different things. The process of achieving consensus of views is one of achieving unity of thinking gradually on major issues through discussion and exchanging experiences on a voluntary basis. This is what Comrade Mao Zedong called centralism on the basis of democracy, and democracy under the guidance of centralism, and taking the ideas of the masses and bringing them together, then going to the masses, persevering in the ideas and carrying them through.

Our situation is, on the whole, good. To surmount the difficulties on our way and continue to create a new situation, we must emancipate our minds and seek truth from facts, and our party organizations at all levels must increase their fighting power. Fighting power comes from communist ideals, convictions, and iron discipline. It also comes from creative working spirit and holding

ourselves fully responsible to the party and the people. For party members, we encourage them to follow the guidance of the party line and be brave to create, work, and express different views so that party life will become lively and youthful.

(4) Maintain close ties with the masses and eradicate corruption.

People commonly agree that our party's line is good, the party Central Committee is trustworthy, and the majority of party organizations and party members are good. This has been fully demonstrated during the recent fight against the deluge and assisting of flood victims. As long as we act firmly to eradicate corruption, and maintain close ties with the masses, socialism will certainly continue to consolidate and develop in China. So long as our party does not rot and degenerate by itself, nobody can change us. We say that in order to withstand the tests of being a ruling party, to carry out reform, open to the outside world, and oppose peaceful evolution under new historical conditions, there are two fundamental requirements: First, to reaffirm our conviction and persist in adhering to the socialist course with distinctive Chinese characteristics; second, to carry out arduous struggle, work honestly, be concerned with the people's plight, and give priority to the people's interests. As far as fighting corruption is concerned, all localities and departments must examine their actual situations, seize several issues firmly, and deal with them persistently until they are solved. Irregularities, for example, are quite common in various professions and trades, and people in upper and lower departments must make concerted efforts to correct them.

We are confronting many problems today. But as the saying goes, "hardship and adversities offer good opportunities to succeed"; this is a good opportunity for us to temper ourselves to become more capable. When we are fortunate to be able to assume leading positions in such an historical environment, we must first of all build our party into a stronger party and accomplish all projects at home. When we do so, we should work hard to display the vigorous and lively spirit unique to the vanguard of the working class and train a contingent of cadres who are politically and professionally competent, who can withstand all sorts of challenges, and who can withstand any pressure so that our cause will continue forever. We CPC members are now in the same boat and I hope we will help each other, work in unity, and proceed courageously.

Commentator on Handling Problems Politically

*HK2210072191 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
20 Oct 91 p 1*

[Commentator's article: "We Must Be Good at Taking Political Approaches in Observing, Handling Problems"]

[Text] Leading cadres are shouldering major social and political responsibilities, and should be good at viewing and handling things from a political angle. They should enhance their leadership art and work ability, and work

conscientiously and diligently along the course charted by the party central leadership.

Observing and handling things from a political angle, and thus guaranteeing the fulfillment of our revolution and construction tasks, is determined by our party's nature as the vanguard of the working class, which is our party's fine tradition. At present, economic construction is our central task, and work in other fields should all be subordinate to, serve, and guarantee the fulfillment of this central task. In order to boost economic construction, we must have a correct political orientation, keep a stable and united environment, coordinate relations between various quarters, arouse the initiative of various quarters, and resolutely eliminate unstable factors in good time. All this requires certain political conditions and guarantees. Otherwise, it will be hard to ensure social stability or smoothly conduct economic construction.

The recent central work conference stressed the need to improve large and medium state-owned enterprises. This is not only an economic issue, but also an issue of great political significance. Large and medium state-owned enterprises constitute the main material foundation for society. Developing the economy, improving the people's livelihood, maintaining social stability, and displaying the socialist system's superiority all require that the role of the large and medium state-owned enterprises be brought into full play. If this issue is not properly solved, it may affect the overall economic situation and the socialist system's consolidation. Therefore, we should approach this issue from the angle of upholding the socialist system, giving play to socialism's advantages, and concentrate our strength on improving the large and medium state-owned enterprises. The improvement of large and medium enterprises depends on their own efforts, but this cannot occur without the support of the objective conditions. Political and economic issues are inseparable. It is necessary to organically combine internal with external factors and combine the economic structural reform with the political structural reform.

In order to observe and handle things from a political angle, we should always give consideration to the overall interests and be highly responsible to the state and nation. We should always act in light of the overall interests, firmly maintain the same political position with the party central leadership, fully and completely implement the basic line for building socialism with Chinese characteristics, uphold the four cardinal principles, and persist in carrying out reform and opening up. First of all, we must grasp the central task of economic construction, because this is the top priority concerning the overall interests. Doing a good job in economic construction is itself a political issue, because the socialist system's consolidation will eventually depend on the development of production and the enhancement of labor productivity. On the other hand, the development of production and the fulfillment of economic tasks must also rely on political guarantees. So we must

understand and approach economic and political affairs by putting them together, and must not sever them from each other.

In order to be good at observing and handling things from a political angle, we must conscientiously study and master Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the theory about scientific socialism, and Marxist dialectics, and must enhance our understanding of policies and tactics. This is the fundamental point. At present, we are working in a very complicated domestic and international environment. The situation is continuously changing, and new questions have been appearing frequently. Only by mastering Marxist dialectics can we grasp the correct orientation in the complicated situation. In this regard, we should learn from Lenin, Mao Zedong, and Comrade Deng Xiaoping. We should learn from their stands, viewpoints, and methods of observing and handling things, and learn from their correct practice of handling domestic and international affairs, handling various international contradictions, nationality contradictions, class contradictions, and complicated social relations in a complicated situation. Thus, we will better understand how to properly combine the economic work with the political work and how to combine the firm principled position of revolution with the flexibility of policies under the new situation so that we shall always be conscious Marxists.

We believe that as party and government leading cadres at various levels further enhance their theoretical and political levels and improve their leadership art, our economic work and work in other fields will certainly make substantial progress and our socialist modernization will certainly be greatly promoted.

Leaders on USSR, RENMIN RIBAO Stand

*HK1610052391 Hong Kong CHING PAO in Chinese
No. 171, 5 Oct 91 pp 33-36*

[Article by Chung Hsiao (6988 2556): "Both Jiang Zemin and Yang Shangkun Criticize RENMIN RIBAO; Deng States His Intention of Personnel Shuffles in the 14th CPC Party Congress"]

[Text] Deng Xiaoping recently told high-level CPC officials: Do not be thrown into disarray by the changes in the Soviet Union. There must be a clear understanding within the party that in China, the reality "centers on economic construction." There must be a peaceful environment for us to turn China into a powerful country and to achieve the targets we want to achieve.

The CPC Reiterates the "24-Character Policy"

The sudden change in Soviet politics prompted a series of meetings within the CPC decision-making levels at which countermeasures were discussed. Late in the night of 19 August, Deng Xiaoping gathered the Political Bureau Standing Committee members who were then in Beijing and Bo Yibo, Song Renqiong and Yang Shangkun for a talk. Deng told them his opinion on the

sudden change in the Soviet Union and Gorbachev's downfall. Deng Xiaoping said: It is no coincidence that the Soviet Union has this kind of change. Yeltsin's increasing power and the announced withdrawal of Shevardnadze and Yakovlev from Gorbachev's faction had signaled a split in Gorbachev's power. The problem will not be solved quickly, however. It remains to be seen whether the traditional Soviet power headed by Yanayev can really hold its position. In the past, I had this opinion: That however the clouds and winds change on the international scene, we must "observe soberly, hold our position, meet challenge calmly, hide our capacity and bide our time, remain free of ambition and never claim leadership." (CHING PAO July edition was the first to report on this 24-character policy.) The situation in the Soviet Union is still developing. There is no need for us to declare our stand; even if some people want us to assume leadership for international communism, we will not do so. Our own problem is that we must improve the economy and sustain the policy of reform which has been in place over the last decade or so. Only with reform will we not be isolated. The current difficulties are no big deal. China can always handle things well. Of course, the Soviet Union has its successes with reform. But the kind of social system and ideology a country may adopt are the choice of its own people. No foreign country can interfere in this. If everyone agrees, I think this will be our stand if there ever is the need to state one.

There were still people within the CPC who did not obey Deng Xiaoping's instruction, however. On the morning of 20 August, a Central Propaganda Department official, as chairman of a meeting of news units officials at the capital, declared: "An inspiring day today because we have seen how renegades of Marxism were defeated. Today our propaganda departments should boldly and assuredly propagandize the socialist system. This is a matter of political stand." On 21 August the situation in the Soviet Union was reversed. Gorbachev was back in power and regained control of the situation. On the morning of the 22d, the same official said, at another similar meeting convened by the Propaganda Department: "Despite the changed situation, under such circumstances it would be abnormal for a genuine Marxist and a genuine communist not to have felt happy. For that was the most basic awareness and stand. For some time in the future, we will be stressing the class struggle concept and opposing peaceful evolution."

Another 10 Years of Observation Needed in the Case of the Soviet Union

On 25 August, Deng Xiaoping again called Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, Song Ping, Bo Yibo, and others for a talk. Deng said: The central authorities can make a statement expressing their stand or produce a document telling comrades within the party, especially party leading cadres, not to be thrown into disarray because of the change in the Soviet Union. The whole party must get this straight: In China, the reality "centers on economic construction." There must be a peaceful environment for us to turn China into a powerful country and to

achieve the targets we want to achieve. We can put it this way: Since 1989 the entire situation has changed. Changes in Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, and the Middle East have complicated the international arena. How to approach Gorbachev's New Thinking? In my opinion there is a yardstick, which is let history verify it. I personally think that we need another 10 years with the Soviet Union. Why? Because contradictions there will intensify. Gorbachev was back in power chiefly because of the six years of reform, which was his foundation. This six-year period has in fact produced a fairly strong privileged class. They are millionaires, so to speak. This middle stratum or class was the foundation for the successful reform of Gorbachev, Yeltsin, Shevardnadze, and Yakovlev. And this foundation, I am afraid, will not be easily tumbled by the traditional power represented by Yanayev. There is one exception: In the next few years the traditional power will somehow prevent Gorbachev and Yeltsin from having a free hand—and at a certain moment this could have a great effect. Therefore, we need another 10 years for observing how the problems with the Soviet Union develop.

Deng Xiaoping's talk over those few days showed that his role as the core in the central power hierarchy has not diminished. One common belief was that Deng had gathered people twice for talks and spoken on Soviet politics with the intention of forestalling his opponents by a show of strength and preventing the conservative power from making a case. Deng also called for quickening the pace of reform but, without doubt, the resistance was strong, as the conservative power was also exploiting the dramatic change in the Soviet Union. It has successfully checked the reformist influence by controlling the media opinion. All major mainland newspapers have carried Wang Zhen's speech, made on 26 August when he was touring Xinjiang. Apart from declaring resolve to take the socialist path and rally closely around the party Central Committee, Wang Zhen also made one very eye-catching remark: "Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Jiang Zemin are party leaders of the second and third generations who have inherited the Chinese revolution and socialist cause initiated by the great Chairman Mao and will lead China onto a socialist path." Wang Zhen also said: "Comrade Li Peng is also a leader who sticks to Marxism." Wang Zhen's good intention spoke for itself.

Jiang and Deng Were Not Happy With RENMIN RIBAO

On 16 August, RENMIN RIBAO carried a commentator's article entitled "Build a Great Wall of Steel To Resist Peaceful Evolution," pointing out explicitly that within a certain scope, class struggle would continue to exist for a long time and therefore opposing peaceful evolution, fundamentally speaking, hinged on the construction of the party itself. Because the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY did not file the article, some newspapers did not carry the excerpt of the article. According to informed sources, Jiang Zemin was very unhappy when he learned of the situation, and made clear that opposing

peaceful evolution was aimed at increasing the ability of resistance in leading cadres and maintaining a clear mind, particularly cadres at or above the city and provincial party committee levels, who must maintain self-discipline. Meanwhile, we must not have any doubt concerning reform and opening up.

There were reports that Yang Shangkun's office had stated to RENMIN RIBAO Yang Shangkun's opinion on its recent articles. Yang Shangkun said: I have read quite a number of articles on opposing peaceful evolution. Why were they all so immature? They sounded as if reform and opening up was all a mistake and seem to negate the tremendous achievements in the decade of reform. I am not sure if this is keeping in unison with the central authorities. And if not, why are they doing it? Who wanted to do it? When I ask such questions and what Comrade Zemin is also asking such questions, the problem becomes clear—namely, there are people who want to muffle reform and opening up. RENMIN RIBAO must take a new stand and cease being of two minds. Reform and opening up can only be expanded, and not reduced. The central authorities requested opposing peaceful evolution. That was not wrong and we can of course write articles about it. But we must not have a biased understanding of issues; instead, we must have a dialectic view. After Yang Shangkun spoke, Li Ruihuan also made known his stand, letting his secretary pass the word to RENMIN RIBAO, to the effect that regarding those issues on which the central authorities have set a policy, editorials and commentator's articles must be done exactly the way the central authorities wanted them done.

Some people within the Central Propaganda Department turned a deaf ear to Yang Shangkun's and Li Ruihuan's criticism, however. The media front, controlled and manipulated as it has been by Deng Liqun and others, have long muffled the reformists. Some political elders have repeatedly stated explicitly that they wanted Wang Zhen and Deng Liqun to work more so that Comrade Li Peng can concentrate more on economic problems.

On 29 August, Jiang Zemin stated again at a small-scale meeting: RENMIN RIBAO can carry an editorial on 2 September. For the spirit of the few talks by Deng Xiaoping is highly significant. In avoiding blaming the Soviet Union for peaceful evolution, we must specify the following points: 1) The decade or so of reform and opening up has injected powerful momentum into our socialism. The entire country and society have experienced a leap. Without reform, there will not be China's modernization. 2) The socialist system must adhere to its own reform; only thus can it progress toward perfection and maturity. 3) We must not only not reduce, but should expand, opening up. 4) The basic line of one center and two basic points is an organic whole and none of them can be stressed at the expense of others.

The "Mouthpiece" Editorial Which Has Been Tampered With

The XINHUA NEWS AGENCY issued, on the evening of 1 September, a total of two, instead of one, final

proofs (also called dispatch drafts) for the next day's RENMIN RIBAO editorial. Few know the reason. According to high-level sources, Jiang Zemin had already set the theme for the RENMIN RIBAO editorial. When the final proof of the editorial came out, Li Ruihuan made some revisions and passed the revised final proof to RENMIN RIBAO together with Jiang Zemin's agreement. Late in the night of 1 September, Li Ruihuan again reviewed the dispatch draft which had already been filed, and discovered many alterations—in particular there was the addition of the sentence "With reform and opening up we must ask whether 'socialism or capitalism is the determining factor'; we must adhere to the socialist direction, and the purpose of asking whether 'socialism or capitalism is the determining factor' is that we must maintain the main-body status of public ownership." Such an open challenge to the central authorities deeply angered Li Ruihuan, the CPC Political Bureau Standing Committee member in charge of ideology. Li immediately reported this to Jiang Zemin. Jiang Zemin claimed that this was a serious political event, and RENMIN RIBAO must make self-criticism. Who was pointing a finger at the central authorities? Sources say this was not the first time RENMIN RIBAO had challenged Jiang Zemin, the core, and Li Ruihuan, the Standing Committee member. The CPC values, above all, "organizational discipline." But it now seems powerless to enforce anything.

The editorial that had been reviewed by Jiang Zemin and Li Ruihuan was not filed until the early hours of the next day; it is now called the second XINHUA final proof. In it Li Ruihuan inserted the sentence: "The enormous, new problems we are facing in the process of realizing the strategic goal of modernization should all be solved in a reformist spirit."

In view of the challenge from the conservative faction, Jiang Zemin was forced to seek instructions from Lord Deng. Deng said: "They are defying your (Jiang Zemin's) orders in order to force me to make a stand. And make a stand I will. My stand is that since the Fourth and Fifth Plenary Sessions of the 13th Central Committee, the core of the Central Committee has been Comrade Jiang Zemin."

Deng Stated His Intention of Personnel Shuffles

This author had already learned of the agenda for the Eighth Plenary Session while in Beijing. The session was scheduled for early August. But because of the serious flood disasters in the mainland this year, Deng instructed the Standing Committee members who then were in Beijing to take a personal look at the disasters and postpone the plenary session to mid- or late September. In late September there was the incident in the Soviet Union, and the session in Beijing was again postponed to October. Apart from adopting the "outline for strengthening education on patriotism, collectivism, and socialism," the plenary session was expected to put the personnel arrangement problem for the 14th Party Congress on its agenda. As the conservative force kept up its attacks, Deng could no longer keep silent. There were

reports that Deng Xiaoping recently had talked with Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, Yang Shangkun, Bo Yibo, Li Xiannian, and others, stating explicitly his intention of seeing personnel shuffles at next year's CPC 14th Party Congress. Deng's opinion is that Zhu Rongji and Zou Jiahua will become members of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and its Standing Committee; Yang Baibing will enter the Political Bureau; and Zhu Rongji will be designated as the State Council executive vice premier. To balance these personnel shuffles, a number of "people's armymen" will enter the CPC Central Committee.

War of Words Between South and North Again Erupted

As the mouthpiece for the Shanghai CPC Municipal Committee, JIEFANG RIBAO—particularly since this year's Spring Festival—has been very vocal and vigorously supported expanding opening up; commentaries by Huangfu Ping have created a powerful trend. The CPC conservative force was flabbergasted by his commentaries. Deng Liqun once stated, now not only people opposing bourgeois liberalization, but also those engaged in bourgeois liberalization, are determined to stick to their positions. Xu Weicheng hated, with everything in him, Huangfu Ping's articles. At the Maanshan meeting in June, Xu said: "I understand very well the motives of those people from Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO. They have only one purpose in doing this: They are trying to manipulate the media. I have been accused of forming caucuses. Well, I am afraid there are much bigger caucuses in Shanghai. Fortunately RENMIN RIBAO and GUANGMING RIBAO are still in the hands of firm Marxists. Of course, this does not mean that we will not state our position regarding Huangfu Ping's articles." In early August, as expected, GUANGMING RIBAO relayed the article entitled "Let Us Ask Whether It Is Socialism or Capitalism That Leads," which was directed against Huangfu Ping's article "Let There Be a Stronger Sense for Expanding Opening Up" published in 22 March JIEFANG RIBAO.

The contention between the South and the North has widened to cadre selection and promotion.

On 31 August JIEFANG RIBAO published a commentator's article entitled "On Cadres' Mentality," which was seen as the first reformists' attack on the CPC conservative force following the events in the Soviet Union. The article explained Deng's thoughts concerning personnel recruitment, citing his words: "Both revolution and construction require a group of path-breakers who think acutely and are eager to explore and create things." The publication of the article displeased CPC political elders. And so RENMIN RIBAO published on 1 September a 5,000-character article written by Chen Yiping, former deputy head of the Central Organization Department, entitled "Have Both Ability and Political Integrity, But Political Integrity Is the Main Requirement." The article repeatedly cited Mao Zedong's and Chen Yun's speeches, saying: "Our party has purged many of Comrade Zhao Ziyang's mistakes, among which are taking production performance as

standards for cadre selection and promotion and valuing ability at the expense of political integrity." It also declared that the change of high-level leadership between the old and younger generations at next year's 14th Party Congress must observe the standard of "having both ability and political integrity, with political integrity being the main requirement." The article did it in the manner of a "Godfather" setting the main theme for the personnel shuffles at next year's 14th Party Congress.

As everybody knows, "production performance as the standard" has been the yardstick laid down by Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, and others following the Third Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. But Chen Yiping's article was not a rumor. It was published at political elders' suggestion.

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO wants vocational proficiency. Beijing RENMIN RIBAO wants socialist-mindedness. The standoff between the South and North is obvious.

Xinjiang Leaders: Soviet-Style Changes Unlikely

HK1310052791 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
13 Oct 91 p 2

[By staff reporters Ho Liang-Liang (0149 0081 0081) and Huang Te-cheng (7806 1795 2052): "Regional Party and Government Leaders Say Xinjiang Is Not Affected by Soviet Situation"]

[Text] Urumqi, 12 Oct (WEN WEI PO)—The situation in Xinjiang is very stable and the people of various nationalities in Xinjiang reacted very calmly to the recent changes in the Soviet Union. Through reform and opening up, Xinjiang has been developing rapidly and has basically settled the issue of ensuring sufficient supply of food and clothing for the people. Xinjiang is full of confidence in raising the people's living standards to the comparatively well-off level of other localities of the country.

Song Hanliang, Xinjiang Regional CPC Committee Secretary, and regional government Chairman Tomur Dawamat stressed these two points in an interview with WEN WEI PO reporters.

Song Hanliang said: Xinjiang and the Soviet Union share a 3,000-kilometer border. The Soviet Union is our neighbor. We certainly are concerned about the tremendous changes in the Soviet Union. To help neighboring Kazakhstan survive the coming winter, we are urgently organizing the transport of large quantities of food and commodities to Kazakhstan. Changes like those in the Soviet Union, however, are unlikely to occur in Xinjiang, because the people in Xinjiang dearly cherish the current good situation.

Song Hanliang said: Our good situation can be attributed to three main factors. First, this year, Xinjiang recorded the 14th consecutive good harvest year in grain production. Peasants and herdsmen of various nationalities are

no longer worried about their food and clothing and see that their living conditions are getting better and better every year. We now have a grain surplus in Xinjiang. Second, we have been successfully implementing the nationality policy. The Han nationality can respect the religious belief and habits of various minority nationalities, and minority nationalities can also respect Han Nationality. Xinjiang is an autonomous region of the Uygar nationality. All chief executives of regional, prefectural, county, and township governments are Uygar cadres. All nationalities in Xinjiang are satisfied with the current nationality policy and are getting along with each other in perfect harmony. Third, Xinjiang's economy is at the stage of beginning to take off. Xinjiang is a large region with rich resources. In particular, Xinjiang's coal and petroleum reserves rank in an advanced position in the country. The oil field projects in Xinjiang are of decisive significance in raising China's oil production to a new stage. The development of oil fields and the petrochemical industry in Xinjiang will greatly speed up the pace of Xinjiang's economic development.

The party secretary, who was originally an oil expert, said that thanks to these three factors, the people of various nationalities in Xinjiang ardently hope to maintain stability because they deeply feel that only with stability can there be development and can the people's living standards be enhanced. In this regard, the Xinjiang people had negative experiences in the past and have also learned a lot from the comparison of facts in reality. The 10 years of turmoil in the Cultural Revolution led to reduction in grain production, and Xinjiang had to rely on food transferred from other provinces. The people's livelihood was then seriously affected. On the other hand, Xinjiang has more official and people-to-people contacts with the Soviet Union. When the Xinjiang people see the conditions of social unrest and commodity shortage in the Soviet Union, nobody hopes that similar changes will also occur in Xinjiang.

Song Hanliang cited an example and said that he went to Yili in early September and met a Soviet tourist group. He found that it was in fact a shopping group. The Soviet people were attracted by the rich supply of commodities on the markets and were eager to buy as many things as they could. This also showed that Xinjiang was free from any possibility of turmoil.

After drastic changes occurred in the Soviet Union, the normal exchanges between Xinjiang and the Soviet Union were not affected at all; on the contrary, both sides even made more economic exchanges and increased bilateral trade. At the request of Kazakhstan, Xinjiang has been transporting 100,000 sheep, 10,000 cattle, 8,000 horses, 10,000 tons of sugar, 70,000 tons of corn, and a large quantity of textiles and light industrial goods to Kazakhstan through the Northern Xinjiang Railway, which was put into operation last year. Song Hanliang personally supervised the transportation of these livestock and materials to ensure that all of them will be delivered to Kazakhstan by the end of October before the coming of the winter.

Chairman Tomur told WEN WEI PO reporters that Xinjiang's current situation is very good. Because the central decision on quickening the development of the western areas, Xinjiang is conducting a major oil development campaign, and this will bring a major opportunity for Xinjiang's comprehensive economic development. The people of all nationalities in this region are working hard to meet the opportunity.

This year, Xinjiang has received some 80,000 overseas tourists and businessmen. In the busy season of tourism which has just ended, all hotels in the region were full. Chairman Tomur said that visitors all personally witnessed Xinjiang's stability and prosperity. Some foreign reports about riots in Xinjiang were completely groundless. He said that Xinjiang's development will rely more on the further expansion of opening up. Xinjiang's investment environment has been substantially improved, with air routes stretching to all directions. Long distance international direct dial telephone service is also available in Xinjiang. Businessmen from Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Southeast Asia are all welcomed to seek the business opportunities and make investment in Xinjiang.

Culture Ministry Urges Rebuking Western Influences

*HK2110114891 Hong Kong AFP in English
1130 GMT 21 Oct 91*

[Text] Beijing, Oct 21 (AFP)—China's Ministry of Culture has called on its officials to go on the offensive and wage battle against Western influences in literature and the arts, the ministry's official newspaper reported.

In a recent meeting, the ministry's directors and section chiefs were told that the battle against "bourgeois liberalization" was long-term and required continual criticism, the CHINA CULTURE NEWS [ZHONGGUO WENHUA BAO] said in its lead story on Sunday.

The newspaper, received here Monday, was using the Chinese communist catch phrase for negative influences from Western capitalism.

"We must recognize that the current rebuke against bourgeois liberal trends is not very deep. Rectification must continue. Clarifying right and wrong in ideology and theory is a long-term mission," the newspaper quoted participants at the meeting as saying.

"The world has never seen a victory in battle based only on defense," it said, adding that the culture officials based their thinking on party leader Jiang Zemin's speech for the 70th anniversary of the Communist Party on July 1.

China's leadership issued a call for ideological purity in literature and the arts after the suppression of the 1989 democracy movement.

Communist ideologues tried to retake control over cultural affairs after the June 4 crackdown on the movement by ousting liberal writer Wang Meng as culture

minister and appointing a hard-line party functionary, He Jingzhi, as acting minister.

"In certain domains, there have been many incorrect things in the last few years due to a lack of profound criticism (of Western influences)," the newspaper said.

"These incorrect things have found a definite currency and have made strong appearances at times," it said. "Some articles containing incorrect viewpoints have been disseminated in publications and their influence has been very bad."

The article's strongly anti-Western tone appeared to signal the authorities' intention to keep a tight choke on free expression following the fall of communism in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, observers said.

NPC's Seypidin Aze on Xinjiang Inspection

OW1210143291 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network
in Mandarin 1655 GMT 8 Oct 91

[From the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] [Video begins with a close-up shot of Seypidin Aze, Song Hanliang, Tomur Dawamat, and other Xinjiang leaders, seated in a conference room, and then focuses on Seypidin as he is making a speech, occasionally panning the other meeting participants] After completing his inspection tour of Xinjiang, Seypidin Aze, vice chairman of the National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee, held a discussion meeting with cadres of the autonomous region's propaganda and cultural departments yesterday afternoon. During the meeting, he made important suggestions on Xinjiang's work.

Seypidin Aze said: During my recent nearly three-month inspection in Xinjiang, I saw with my own eyes that Xinjiang's situation is very good. It can be summarized as follows: Its economy is growing year after year; its cultural and educational undertakings are improving year after year; the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang, under the leadership of the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the nucleus, resolutely upholding the four cardinal principles and persisting in following the socialist road, have scored marked achievements in implementing the party's policy on nationalities. Under the correct leadership of the autonomous regional party committee, people of all nationalities in Xinjiang are waging a resolute struggle to oppose national splittism and and safeguard the unification of the motherland, and their fighting morale is very high.

He said: Xinjiang is a treasure land of the motherland, and its potential for development is promising. Vigorous efforts should be made to develop the petroleum industry; accelerate the pace of opening to the outside world; actively introduce foreign capital and advanced foreign technology and equipment; upgrade the technology used in processing agricultural, sideline, and animal products; develop foreign trade; and raise capital through self-reliant accumulation.

He said: Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Xinjiang's cultural, educational, and health undertakings have developed fairly rapidly, but some aspects of its work are not satisfactory. In particular, the educational and health understandings of minority nationalities in rural and pastoral areas are relatively backward. The task of popularizing nine-year compulsory education in the impoverished areas in southern Xinjiang remains very arduous.

He made specific suggestions on how to speed up the development of culture, education, and health undertakings in Xinjiang's rural and pastoral areas.

Vice Chairman Seypidin Aze pointed out emphatically: At present, vigorous efforts should be made to strengthen work in the field of ideology, further strengthen education on Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought [no Leninism as heard] among party cadres, and conduct education on the Marxist theory on nationalities. We should also strengthen unity among all nationalities, resolutely implement the party's policy on nationalities, and resolutely oppose all words and acts aimed at destroying national unity. The recent criticism against the three books including "The Uyghur People" initiated by the regional party committee is entirely correct and necessary.

He said: Strengthening unity among all nationalities, safeguarding the unification of the motherland, upholding the socialist road, and developing and prospering together are the common aspirations and sacred duty of people of all nationalities throughout the country. In the face of the ever-changing international situation, people of all nationalities must rally more closely around the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the nucleus, dedicate themselves heart and soul to the same cause, enhance their confidence, and fight together to foil the foreign hostile forces' conspiracy of effecting a peaceful evolution in our country.

Leading comrades of the autonomous region, including Song Hanliang, Tomur Dawamat, Janabil, Amudun Niya, and Feng Dazhen, attended the discussion meeting.

Ends Tour, Leaves for Beijing

OW1910055291 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network
in Mandarin 1655 GMT 18 Oct 91

[By station reporter (Chen Jinzhi); from the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] [Video opens with long shots of section of unidentified building, then cuts to show a group of people walking toward an airplane] Seypidin Aze, vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, wound up his inspection activities in Xinjiang Autonomous Region and left by air for Beijing this morning. Song Hanliang, secretary of the autonomous regional party committee; Tomur Dawamat, chairman of the autonomous region; and Amudun Niya, chairman of the autonomous regional people's congress standing committee, saw him off at the airport.

[Video shows Seypidin Aze shaking hands with Song Han-liang, Tomur Dawamat, Amudun Niyaz, and other unidentified people before boarding his plane] Seypidin Aze arrived in our autonomous region on 6 July. During a period of more than three months he inspected factories, villages, schools, hospitals, and troops in various localities such as Changji, Shihezi, Karamay, Altay, Hotan, Kashi, and Kizilsu. He also held discussions with cadres, workers, peasants, writers, and artists from various localities. During his inspection, Seypidin Aze expressed great joy in seeing the achievements of various nationalities under the autonomous regional party committee's leadership. On many occasions he stressed that Xinjiang is a treasured piece of land and an inalienable part of the great motherland, and that whatever conspiracy attempts to split the motherland's unification will not succeed. He expressed the hope that various nationalities in Xinjiang will further strengthen their unity, firmly form the ideology on two inseparable parts, and increasingly improve their work regarding ethnic unity.

Daily on Hebei Meeting To Study Jiang Speech

HK1710072291 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
6 Oct 91 p 4

[By staff reporter Chen Guoqi (7115 0948 3823): "Hebei Province Holds Seminar To Study Jiang Zemin's 1 July Speech"]

[Text] Further strengthen the party's ideology, work style, and organizational building; better uphold the party's basic line; and take the road of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. This is the common conclusion reached by the secretaries of all prefectural, city, and county (district) party committees in Hebei Province when they attended the two-week study seminar and studied Comrade Jiang Zemin's important 1 July speech.

During the last few years, the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee has persistently organized a two-week study seminar for secretaries of all prefectural, city, and county (district) party committees every year, and this has become a regular system. This year's study seminar was concentrated on the major issue of how to strengthen party building under the new situation. At the seminar, provincial party committee leaders Xing Chongzhi, Lu Chuanzan, and Li Bingliang told other comrades about what they had learned from the study. People attending the seminar generally held that "the seminar was organized in good time; set the right subject; grasped the key points; and was very useful for keeping a firm conviction, understanding the theoretical issues, and recognizing the path to follow."

At the study seminar, they analyzed the international and domestic situation and the current condition of the party's work style and gained a stronger sense of urgency, responsibility, and mission. They also summed up both positive and negative experience in their own work in connection with the study of the speech, worked out

measures for improving their work, and reached the following conclusions by common consent.

First, actually enhancing the party's ideological attainments in the mastery of the theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Many comrades said: "Only by clearly understanding the theory can we keep a firm conviction and a correct orientation and act positively." At present, political study should mainly be aimed at settling three questions: 1) firmly keep the socialist faith and the communist ideal, firmly believe in Marxism, firmly advance along the socialist road, and firmly maintain the leadership of the Communist Party; 2) explore and practice socialism with Chinese characteristics under the guidance of the basic theory of Marxism, and uphold the party's basic line; and 3) study and master the stand, viewpoint, and methodology of Marxism and make effort to transform one's world outlook.

Second, actually improving the style of work and keeping a stronger sense of serving the people wholeheartedly. The seminar participants pointed out three prominent problems that had been affecting relations between the party and the people: Abusing power in order to seek selfish gains, distributing wealth in an unfair manner, and indulging in bureaucratic practices. They felt that in order to improve party style, it is necessary to: 1) carry out the party's mass line and bring more solid benefit to the masses, 2) continue the anticorruption effort by properly implementing the established rules and regulations, and 3) carry out positive ideological struggle and strengthen internal and external binding forces through self-criticism and mass supervision.

Third, actually consolidating the party organizations and bringing up a large number of successors to the socialist cause. The seminar participants all deeply felt that leading cadres at and above the county level should shoulder unshirkable responsibility for this. When selecting successors, it is necessary to see whether they uphold the four cardinal principles, adhere to the socialist road, keep the same political position with the party central leadership, serve the people wholeheartedly, and maintain the fine tradition of keeping close ties with the masses.

Article Views Deng's Health, Daily Life

HK1810071891 Hong Kong KUANG CHIAO CHING in Chinese No. 229, 16 Oct 91 pp 26-27

[Article by Han Kuang (7281 0342): "Present Situation of Deng Xiaoping"]

[Text]

Deng Xiaoping Says: I Am 87, After All

Deng Xiaoping makes no attempt to avoid the topic of possible conditions and contingencies that accompany old age. And he is prepared for all this. Deng said: Though I am still in good health, I am nevertheless 87 years old. Who knows when something could go wrong with me? China is a big country and if the affairs after

my death are not well settled, there will be a big disturbance, if any, and it will be difficult to tidy it up.

Deng Xiaoping once said to Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, Qiao Shi, Yao Yilin, Song Ping, Li Ruihuan, Yang Shangkun, and Wan Li: Do not overexaggerate when giving me an appraisal. My retirement should be simplified and so should my funeral. I entrust this to you.

No Exaggeration in Appraisal; Simplified Funeral!

Deng Xiaoping said: An old person has his merits and weak points. His brain does not work so well any longer and he should guard against making mistakes in his final years. When one is old, one tends to become stubborn. I am often on guard, but I fail. Deng said: I have said many times that it is very abnormal and very bad that the destiny of a country relies on one or two persons. And it is no good eulogizing one's virtues and achievements when one retires. Do not overexaggerate or put too much weight on me when giving me an appraisal. Some people intend to set the standard for me higher than that for Chairman Mao. This is no good. I dread such a thing. My retirement should be simplified and so should my funeral.

A few months ago, the CPC Central Committee issued another red-bordered document, stipulating that funeral ceremonies for high-level leaders be simplified, that obituaries be discussed and decided by the Central Committee, and that the families of the deceased should not disagree. This apparently embodies Deng Xiaoping's opinion and wish.

Deng Xiaoping's Health: Focus of International Attention on China

Naturally, under China's present political and social environment and the world political climate, Deng Xiaoping's presence and health remains the focus of international attention.

As disclosed by Deng's family members and the personnel working by his side, Deng Xiaoping is now still very healthy. He was born in 1914 and has now resigned from the leading post. He is well accustomed to the retired life and often swims or goes for a walk. In the past year, he often wrote inscriptions for libraries, newspapers and journals, and opened museums. A few months ago, he donated clothes and other goods to the disaster-stricken areas in east China in his own name.

Never Forgets To Read News; Likes To Know What Goes on Outside

Deng Xiaoping usually gets up at 0630 and then walks for half an hour in the courtyard. He takes breakfast at around 0800. His breakfast normally includes light soya milk and oil cakes or steamed buns. He also likes French croissants—a taste cultivated when he was studying in France.

At 0900, he listens to his secretary reading the gist of the news in domestic and international papers and journals in his study. When he finds something interesting, he

tells his secretary to read it again or give him the original. At around 1000, he starts reading brief reports and documents sent by the General Office of the CPC Central Committee.

Deng Xiaoping normally eats his lunch at 1230. If no one has dropped in, he will more often than not share this time with his family. There are 13 to 14 people in his family, including his secretary, and they sit around two tables.

Dinner usually starts at 1830 at Deng's home. Deng insists that dinner starts only when all the family members are there. At dinner time, there are normally 17 to 18 people with him. His family includes his wife, two sons, three daughters, and 11 grandsons and granddaughters. He is used to drinking two small cups of tonic herbal wine at dinner. At the table, he likes to ask his sons and daughters about what is going on outside and how they are. But he normally does not go to a doctor when he is ill, and does not finish all the medicine prescribed by the doctor.

At 2200, Deng reads the brief reports and documents sent by the General Office of the CPC Central Committee once again before he bathes and goes to bed. On the eve of a festival, Deng Xiaoping always tells the working personnel to go home early to be with their families. During the festivals, his wife Zhuo Lin and daughters will take over the task of cooking.

Article Discusses 'Mao Zedong Craze'

HK2110072591 Beijing *RENMIN RIBAO* in Chinese
7 Oct 91 p 5

[Article by Fang Kun (2455 1024): "Mao Zedong Illuminates China's Future"]

[Text] On major festive occasions, people's rational thinking is usually focused on retrospection regarding the past and prospects for the future. Regarding our People's Republic, Mao Zedong not only represented its past but has also exerted a profound influence on its present and future. Apart from the recent "Mao Zedong craze" in society, there is a phenomenon of "a search for Mao Zedong" among young intellectuals, college students in particular. At a time when we are marking "National Day" and talking about Mao Zedong from the perspective of China's future, it seems that there is no difficulty in seeking common points from among the broad ranks of young people.

I am in favor of the following formulation: Regarding the vast numbers of China's ordinary people, Mao Zedong has always been their leader. It will be rather difficult to explain the rich meaning of this formulation in a short statement. I would like to express two of my viewpoints here.

First, Mao Zedong is the greatest national hero in Chinese history. Mao Zedong Thought is the "spiritual Great Wall" of the contemporary Chinese people. In the face of Western powers' aggression and humiliation as well as aggravated domestic chaos and calamity since

1840, millions of people with lofty ideals have explored hard in vain to seek a way out to emancipate China. It was Mao Zedong and the CPC which led the people in accomplishing the historical task of the national democratic revolution and achieving brilliant successes in the struggles and sacrifices which transcended the century. In terms of contribution to the Chinese nation, no one in the history of thousands of years can match Mao Zedong. In this sense, Mao Zedong is undoubtedly the greatest national hero in the hearts of the people, the hero who won worldwide historic honor for the Chinese nation. During the period lasting half a century, people personally experienced the great, solemn tragicomedy of "following Mao Zedong and realizing successes in whatever we do." In this regard, we must draw a lesson from the bitter experience of forsaking independent rational thinking. We also have every reason to inherit the strong sense of self confidence and the daring heroic spirit of "looking down upon all enemies and difficulties" endowed to our nation by Mao Zedong during the process. Mao Zedong had great wisdom and profound historic insight, fearless challenging spirit and tough will, and extraordinary energy and immense appeal. He is worthy of the title of "national soul," the crystal of the Chinese national spirit. Since a nation must have a spiritual banner at all times to serve as the mainstay of its national belief, and since we have to make the country strong and revitalize our civilization, it is necessary to first pursue revitalization of a national spirit, fighting will, and conviction. Against the background of the ever changing international situation and the stern challenge facing the current reform and development, it is true that the reason for the "Mao Zedong craze" and "search for Mao Zedong" among young intellectuals is complicated. Viewed from a deeper perspective, is the profound implication not people's call and search for the national spiritual mainstay? We have reason to believe that the digestion of the immense spiritual heritage Mao Zedong handed down to our nation will be conducive to attaining the spiritual value in the course of the modernization program and give birth to a new national spirit.

Second, China's contemporary socialist system personally initiated by Mao Zedong blends the motherland's outstanding traditional history of 5,000 years of splendid civilization and also represents the most effective means for realizing China's industrialization and modernization as early as possible. Let us cite two examples: First, Su Xiaokang, an "elite" of turmoil who fled to the West, is "worried" that "as far as China is concerned, to forsake the communist system, it must face the problem of the Chinese people's ideal, that is, the Great Harmony." In view of this, he was "worried" that the pursuit of the capitalist system in China "would encounter strong resistance." He also bewailed that it would be difficult for the "domino phenomenon in East Europe" to be repeated in China. Su's remarks prove from the negative side that through conversion, China's outstanding traditional culture can, and has, to a considerable extent, become a solid foundation of socialist modern civilization. Second, the conflict between the

"foreword" and "concluding remarks" of the Americans. On the eve of the PRC founding, the then U.S. Secretary of State Acheson had asserted that no government in China, including the CPC, could provide the Chinese people with enough food. China would never be able to get rid of its chaos. Only by relying on U.S. flour and becoming its colony could China find a way out. What has happened after 40 years? In the face of ironclad facts, even Nixon, who was reelected U.S. president, had to admit: One of the miracles of our times is that China, which bitterly suffered from all kinds of terrible disasters and calamities in the 20th century, has become a power dominating a part of the world. Regarding the vast numbers of ordinary Chinese people, they do not need to gain enlightenment from foreign "supplementary teaching material." Instead, they long ago realized that the socialist system is the source of their happiness. They also clearly know that a deviation from the socialist development road will be tantamount to totally ruining the motherland's modernization program and forsaking their vital interests. People's respect for the leading position of Mao Zedong, who founded the PRC and the socialist system, is reflected in their conviction in socialism. It is true that Mao Zedong made distressing serious mistakes during his remaining years and that socialism is not yet perfect in real life. During the discussion of reform a few years ago, I realized that we had failed to objectively, justly, and profoundly reveal and affirm the historical rationality of the socialist system and certain factors of immediate significance. On the one hand, it was due to misleading bourgeois liberalization, and on the other hand, it was due to a lack of proper depth in our ideological work and to the tendency of supra-positivist and supra-effective bookishness. Therefore, a profound mastery and summary of the people's rich perceptual experience of the superiority of socialism established in concrete life and practice will be of great positive significance to our understanding of the current "Mao Zedong craze" and to promoting the healthy and rapid development of socialist reform.

In view of the above two points, I think the current "Mao Zedong craze" is just a social phenomenon at the mental level and the practices of young intellectuals' "search for Mao Zedong" remain to be improved. Nevertheless, it is, after all, a historical opportunity. So long as it is properly guided, the future of China's socialist cause and the future of China's modernization program and the Chinese nation determined by it will be magnificent!

Story of Mao Zedong's Life in 1937 Recounted HK1810103291 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Oct 91 p 5

[By Li Bingwen (2621 3521 2429): "A Bowl of Pig's Trotters Soup for Chairman Mao"—this article, a contribution to "A Day in Yanan," is edited by Wang Zhenxue (3769 7201 1331)]

[Text] It was 1937. After the Red Army's arrival in northern Shaanxi from the Long March, the party organization assigned me to section 4 of the adjutants office of the military commission as a section head. My specific task was to take charge of Chairman Mao's everyday life, such as paper for routine office work, candles, matches, charcoal, cigarettes, tea, and so on, as well as three meals. Chairman Mao repeatedly enjoined me: All these expenses should not exceed the limit of 120 yuan (border area currency) set by the higher authorities. Life is very hard for party and government organs and the vast numbers of the people in the border area, and I should be no exception."

Because of numerous expenses and a small budget, I must, as Chairman Mao instructed, do careful budgeting in everything, not daring to exceed the limit by even one fen [a hundredth of a yuan]. The dishes should be very simple and light. Absolutely unlike what we have today when celebrating the New Year, with a table full of chicken, fish, and meat, there were only dishes of vegetables. Knowing that Chairman Mao was rather thin after going through the Long March and had to work very hard day and night, some leading comrades of the central committee were very much concerned about his health. One day, after looking at Chairman Mao's dishes, our respected Premier Zhou told me on the quiet: "You should try by every possible means to make good arrangements for Chairman Mao's everyday life! You reportedly do not buy meat frequently, and I can understand this because the budget is limited. But it is said that pig's trotters soup is very nourishing and is beneficial to the brain. You may get some for Chairman Mao." I said promptly: "I shall buy some for the chairman immediately. I shall buy only two or three trotters each time, stew one a day, and serve it to the chairman together with the soup."

When I placed the stewed trotters on the table the first time, Chairman Mao was pleasantly surprised. He looked at it, smelled it, but did not start eating at once. He asked: "Section Chief Li, where did you get the bowl of pig's trotters soup you serve me today? Where did you get reimbursement? Did you pay for it from my living expenses or the supply department's special outlays?" I told him the truth, saying, "Chairman, I paid for it from your living expenses." Hearing this, Chairman Mao said: "That's fine. I can eat it now with a peaceful mind. If you exceed the limit or get reimbursement from other sources, I dare not take it. You should know that our life now is slightly better than it was during the Long March, but we are still very poor and life is hard for all people. We should live as if we were poor and work hard. This is not only a glorious tradition of our party but also a person's virtue. The more we are in difficulties, the more we should share weal and woe with the masses. This is what is called sticking together through thick and thin." Then he asked in detail: How many trotters have you bought? How much is it a jin? When he learned that I had bought three trotters, he repeatedly enjoined me: "Since you have bought them, let's eat them this way.

Don't cook them all at once. We may cook one once every few days and eat it together with the soup. Not only is it nourishing but it is also easy to absorb and digest. More importantly, it is not wasteful this way. What do you think?" I was very touched at this and said promptly: "Alright!" I thought to myself, how hard-working and plain-living the chairman is! Even when eating inexpensive pig's trotters, he still inquired in such great detail lest there should be waste.

After finishing a meal one day, the chairman asked me: "Section Head Li, how is the food in the organs? How is the life of soldiers in the companies? How often do they have meat dishes?" I said people have meat dishes once a month nowadays. I also told the chairman that the army and the people in the border area are answering your call to be self-reliant in attaining ample food and clothing, to reclaim waste land for farming, and raise pigs and sheep. Hearing this, the chairman said to me: "Fine! In the future, you should not only be responsible for my everyday life but also go frequently to the companies to observe the fighters' life. You should care for fighters as you do my everyday life. If they have any complaints, you should report them to me."

The scenes of Chairman Mao eating pig's trotters soup in Yanan are still fresh in my mind, and his kind instructions to me in those years still often ring in my ears. Now that we are all living a happy life today, we should not forget the arduous life during the Yanan years. The fine tradition and work style of hard work and thrift initiated by Chairman Mao should never be discarded.

CPC Said To Debate Reaction to Taiwan Crisis

HK1810091591 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
18 Oct 91 p 10,

[By Liu Chang (0491 2545): "Radical Faction Favors Attacking Taiwan"]

[Text] Since Taiwan's Democratic Progressive Party [DPP] included "Taiwan independence" in its charter, the CPC has been responding very strongly, in a way different from its past practice of remaining at the stage of expressing opinion only. According to information from Beijing, the CPC's opinion on "Taiwan independence" is more acute than what it has made known publicly. This situation merits Taiwan's attention.

The information said that the senior level of the CPC has held a special meeting on this matter. At the meeting, two different ideas emerged. One idea says Taiwan should be liberated as soon as possible, and the use of force should not be excluded. Another idea says force should not be used, for its use at this moment will arouse very strong reaction in the international community, and this will hinder other affairs of China, however, China should make a gesture concerning the question of Taiwan independence. The two ideas have one common point, that is, increase pressure, and first on the Kuomintang [KMT] government.

Those who favor the use of force at an appropriate time are the Army's radical faction and some of the senior old men. They have fought with the KMT for several decades in real battle as well as in cold war, and they have always hoped to liberate Taiwan before they die. Among the reasons they offered for the use of force are: 1) hopes for peaceful reunification have become smaller and smaller, and Taiwan already has its own economic and international foundations; 2) Taiwan has beefed up its military might; 3) although the DPP's Taiwan independence idea is not supported by the general public in Taiwan, the possibility that "a single spark can start a prairie fire," like the CPC did in the past, cannot be excluded. These senior old men cried hysterically at the meeting that if they fail to reunite with Taiwan, they will die with regret.

The more moderate idea holds that although force should not be used, the formation of Taiwan independence force is mainly attributable to the KMT's indulgence of it and use of it as capital for bargaining with the CPC. They pointed out that even if the KMT threatens to sever exchanges across the Strait, the CPC should not be frightened, for internal forces in Taiwan will compel the KMT to continue relaxing restrictions. According to an informed source, even the moderate school were not quite moderate from time to time, and they also agreed with the Army's idea on formulating a war plan against Taiwan in advance.

Judged from the KMT's response, the CPC's estimate is correct, and this proves that exertion of pressure on the KMT is the most workable way at this moment. Out of its own interest and of the need for political stability, the KMT must conform will the CPC on this problem.

Minister of Civil Affairs on Flood Relief

*HK1810055391 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese
9 Oct 91 p 4*

[Text] News from Beijing says: A reception was held in Beijing on 8 October to "mark the International Disaster Reduction Day" and express appreciation for disaster relief provision. At the reception, Cui Naifu, vice chairman of the China Committee of the International Decade for National Disaster Reduction and minister of civil affairs, gave a speech. The following is the full text of his speech.

This 9 October is the second International Disaster Reduction Day since the beginning of the International Decade for Disaster Reduction. At our invitation, some diplomatic envoys in Beijing, representatives of the United Nations and various international organizations in China, representatives of some units in Beijing that contributed to disaster relief, comrades of the relevant departments of the Chinese Government and some provinces and municipalities, and some experts and scholars are gathered here to celebrate the International Disaster Reduction Day and, taking this opportunity, express appreciation for the disaster relief contributions toward the stricken areas in China from Hong Kong, Macao, and

Taiwan compatriots; the international community; the governments of various countries; and various circles in China. First, I would like, on behalf of the China Committee of the International Decade for National Disaster Reduction and the Ministry of Civil Affairs of the People's Republic of China, to extend a warm welcome to you, ladies and gentlemen, for your presence, and express our heartfelt appreciation!

This summer, serious floods hit China, causing heavy losses. According to the statistics, arrangements had to be made to help more than 10 million flood victims settle down, and 3,074 people died; 600 million mu of crops were hit by the floods, of which 300 million mu were seriously affected (with yield dropping by more than 30 percent), 80 million mu totally destroyed, and 40 to 50 billion jin of grain lost because of the disaster; 3.24 million houses collapsed; and transportation, communications, water works, factories and mines, government organs, schools, shops, and hospitals suffered damages to various degrees. The direct financial loss was some 80 billion yuan.

Confronted with this serious natural calamity, the whole nation united as one and made strenuous efforts to fight the disaster and provide relief, scoring a victory in cooperation. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee and State Council, the whole country operated as a chessboard: Various localities and fields took the needs of the stricken areas into consideration; provided aid in various forms; and, when the state finances were in difficulty, earmarked large sums of money as disaster relief. During the most stressful and harsh days of flood-fighting and emergency operations, the party, Army, and civilians were all mobilized. The nonstricken areas provided aid for those hit by the disaster and the lightly stricken areas provided aid for those badly hit, guaranteeing the smooth emergency operations.

The serious natural calamity inflicted pain on the people in the stricken areas and touched the hearts of the people of different ethnic groups all over the country; the Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan compatriots; and Overseas Chinese. In the meantime, it also sparked greatest concern from the international community and friendly persons. The China Committee of the International Decade for National Disaster Reduction, on behalf of the Chinese Government, made an emergency appeal to the international community for disaster relief for such provinces as Anhui and Jiangsu on 11 July. It caused strong repercussions in and outside China. The people from various ethnic groups in China; the Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan compatriots; and Overseas Chinese showed extreme enthusiasm in aiding the stricken areas. The upsurges of contributions came one after another, very touching indeed. In the meantime, the international community also offered its hand. The relevant UN organizations, some international organizations, and some countries also gave aid in money or in kind. By 31 August, the Ministry of Civil Affairs and the relevant provinces had received altogether 1.21965 billion yuan. The China Committee of the International Decade for

National Disaster Reduction and the Ministry of Civil Affairs have allocated, in seven batches, 741.11 million yuan and 240 million-yuan worth of contributed goods. I hereby, on behalf of the China Committee of the International Decade for National Disaster Reduction and the Ministry of Civil Affairs of the People's Republic of China, as well as the people in the stricken areas, express sincere appreciation for: Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan compatriots and Overseas Chinese who provided aid for the stricken areas; friendly countries, regions, social groups, and friends from various circles; cadres and staff members in the customs, business control, sanitation control, civil aviation, railway, shipping, transportation, post and telecommunications, public health, cultural, and propaganda sectors; and all the people from different ethnic groups in the country who helped and showed concern for the stricken areas.

I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to tell everybody, in a mood of gratification, that through the concerted efforts from various quarters, a major success has been scored in flood-fighting and disaster relief provision. In the stricken areas today, the people enjoy ease of mind, fine social order, and preliminary arrangements for their livelihood. The productive work has been, or is being, restored. A scene of vigor and vitality is seen there. In order to help the flood victims safely tide over the winter, we have recently launched an activity in Beijing to collect contributed clothing and bed covers for the flood victims in Anhui. According to the statistics, over 7 million pieces of such contributions were collected and have been sent to the stricken areas in a steady stream.

This 9 October is "International Disaster Reduction Day." On this day, we will, through retrospection, find greater immediate significance in the natural disasters that have happened this year and it will enhance our understanding of the importance of conducting disaster reduction activities. The theme of this year's "International Disaster Reduction Day" proposed by the United Nations is: Disaster reduction, development, environment. Disaster reduction means reduction of the losses caused by natural disasters; development means development of social economy; and environment means improvement of environment and protection of natural resources. This is obviously a good theme, but the crux of the issue lies in how to accomplish this theme.

Ours is a country with frequent natural disasters causing serious damages. Over the past 40 years, our country has always attached importance to the work of disaster reduction; made enormous investments in money, manpower, and materials; and brought about marked social and economic benefits. However, the floods this year exposed some of the weaknesses in disaster reduction in our country. Therefore, we should make full use of the golden opportunity of the "International Decade for Disaster Reduction" activity, carry out relevant propaganda in depth, heighten the entire people's awareness of the need to reduce disasters, strengthen leadership, make

unified arrangements, do a good job in disaster reduction planning, conduct disaster reduction projects, and increase the comprehensive power of our country to resist natural disasters.

We are determined to double our effort to raise our country's level of disaster reduction and that of mankind!

Finally, to our compatriots, friends, and comrades who made contributions to the stricken areas, I repeat our thanks!

Flood Refugees Said Forcibly Returned Home

HK1810062991 *Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST* in English 18 Oct 91 p 13

[By Geoffrey Crothall]

[Text] Police in Shanghai are rounding up migrants from the flood-stricken areas of Anhui and Jiangsu and sending them back to their home towns, sources say.

The migrants—many reduced to sleeping on the streets and begging for money and food after arriving in Shanghai—are being held in four detention camps on the outskirts of the city before being put on buses or trains bound for the provinces.

The camps are overcrowded but relatively clean and well managed, the sources say. The people are given food, clothing, grain coupons and enough money to get home.

The migrants are also "educated" as to the importance of their staying at home to help in flood relief operations and the illegality of their actions in coming to Shanghai.

"They are told that if they return a second time they will face harsh punishment," a source who had visited one of the camps said.

The rounding up and forced repatriation of migrants began on orders from the municipal Public Security Bureau in the middle of last month, and Shanghai residents said there had been a noticeable decrease in the number of beggars on the streets since then.

It is understood the municipal government wanted to remove the worst manifestations of poverty from the streets before the peak tourist and conference season, which began this month.

A letter to the government newspaper, the LIBERATION DAILY [JIEFANG RIBAO], last month complained the presence of "unkempt beggars holding out their hands and pestering passersby" was harming the image of Shanghai in the eyes of foreign visitors.

While conditions in the detention camps may be relatively humane some of the police tactics during the roundups leave something to be desired.

Migrants are snatched from side streets at night while sleeping on the pavement and bundled into police cars before being taken away to the camps.

Some are held for a short period in police cells where they are occasionally subjected to beatings, sources say.

Police at the main railway station where many migrants still gather have been known to take their victims to the underground walkways and beat them before telling them to return home immediately, the sources add.

But the police action is generally less oppressive than in some areas of Beijing where some police officers are systematically victimising rural migrants.

Incidents of police brutality in Shanghai are relatively isolated and largely stem from the thankless task the officers have to perform, sources said.

"They have an unpleasant job to do so it is not surprising they sometimes take their frustrations out on the migrants," one source said.

Most Shanghai residents interviewed on the subject expressed support for the police roundup and showed little sympathy for the migrants.

"They should not be here in the first place. Shanghai is already overcrowded and these migrants only make the problem worse," a resident said.

Science & Technology

XINHUA Lauds Deng's View on Science

*OW1110043091 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0339 GMT 9 Oct 91*

[*"Article Based on Interviews with Song Jian, Zhou Guangzhao, and Gao Zhenning by XINHUA Reporters Shi Baohua (2457 1405 5478), Chen Jinwu (7115 6855 2976) and Tang Hong (0781 5725)" —XINHUA headline—date, place of interviews not given]*

[Text] Beijing, 9 Oct (XINHUA)—"Science and technology are a primary productive force!"

This brilliant thesis of Marxist ideology has pointed out in penetrating fashion the leading role of science and technology among various components of the productive force, and in promoting economic construction.

We have gone through more than 10 years of trials and hardships and have seen not only the brilliance and correctness of this thesis but also its success and power, through the practice of tens of millions of people.

People have said that this thesis is changing the course of the history of the republic!

The Thesis "Science and Technology Are A Primary Productive Force" Has Not Only Initiated and Guided the Reform of the Management System for Science and Technology in China but Will Also Light the Torch for China's New Scientific and Technological Revolution

In the Chinese history of scientific and technological development, 1978 was a golden year. At the national

science conference in March of that year, Deng Xiaoping made an important speech which was considered as "ushering in a spring for science." In his speech, he put forward the thesis that "science and technology constitute a productive force."

Ten years later, from the strategic point of view of economic and social development at home and abroad, Deng Xiaoping saw the role of science and technology among various productive forces more clearly and clearly advanced the thesis: "Science and technology are a primary productive force."

Deng Xiaoping's farsighted view and sagacity have given great inspiration to Chinese Communists who are exploring ways for building socialism with Chinese characteristics. Since then, a new chapter has begun in the building of China's socialist modernization.

People may not have fully realized the magnificence of this new chapter. However, the changes brought about in China's society are profound though unnoticed. When we visited Song Jian, state councillor and concurrently minister of the State Science and Technology Commission; Zhou Guangzhao, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; and Gao Zhenning, vice chairman of the China Association for Science and Technology, they expressed their deep impression in this respect.

"Theory is a precursor of policy," said Song Jian. He noted: According to the thesis that "science and technology are a productive force," the party Central Committee and the State Council successively formulated a series of strategic decisions, principles, and policies to promote the development of science and technology as follows:

In March 1985, the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on the reform of the scientific and technological structure" was promulgated. The core of the decision was to promote the integration of science and technology with economic work.

In 1987, the 13th CPC National Congress clearly pointed out: It is necessary to place the development of science-technology and education in first place and gradually shift the focus of economic construction onto the track of relying on scientific and technological progress, and the raise of quality of workers.

At the same time, the state formulated a series of scientific and technological development plans, including the "Spark Program," which is aimed at making agriculture prosper through science and technology; the "863" project, which is aimed at catching up with the developments of advanced science and technology in the world; the "Torch Plan," which is aimed at using new- and high-technology in production; plans to tackle key scientific and technological projects and promote the application of major scientific and technological achievements; as well as "Harvest," "Prairie," and other programs.

The practice of the reform of the management system for science and technology, and its development have brought

about inspiring changes in China's society and won achievements which have attracted worldwide attention.

In more than 10 years, China's contingent of scientists and technicians has doubled its size, growing into an 11 million-strong large, mighty, and rationally structured contingent complete with personnel specializing in various sciences.

In more than 10 years, China scored over 100,000 achievements—including more than 10,000 of advanced domestic levels—in science and technology to provide a wealth of scientific and technological resources for transforming science and technology into productive forces.

In more than 10 years, China established cooperative ties with 108 countries and regions in science and technology, and joined more than 280 international academic organizations, building an open system for exchanges in science and technology. It embarked on over 10,000 international, official cooperative projects in the past few years.

In more than 10 years, we found, by trial and error, a road for developing socialist scientific and technological undertakings with Chinese characteristics to bring about a strategic development pattern in which high and new technologies, high- and new-technology industries, as well as research on basic sciences and applied sciences, are developed and carried out with the main aim of catering to economic development.

Song Jian said with excitement: "Once theories are transformed into policies and into practice by hundreds of millions of people, they will work wonders. These 10 years were glorious in the history of the development of science and technology in China, marking the first successful step towards invigorating China through scientific and technological advancement."

The Integration of Science and Technology with the Economy was the "Nuclear Fission" of China's Science and Technology in the 1980's, Altering Not Only the Historical Track of Scientific and Technological Development in China but the Future Development Course of the Republic

As an inseparable entity that develops the productive forces, science and technology and the economy should not be divided from the outset.

Nevertheless, man has always broken them up when dividing social labor. Consequently, scientific research was locked up in laboratories, with many research achievements useful for economic development being laid aside and more often than not neglected. Moreover, those enterprises and rural areas that badly needed science and technology were left with a sigh of disappointment.

Zhou Guangzhao, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, said with deep feeling: "Carried out as the times require, the reform of the management system of science and technology is aimed at breaking through this

barrier and building a golden bridge between science and technology, and the economy."

The creative implementation of a reform that introduces "two operating mechanisms in one academy" by the 90,000-strong Chinese Academy of Sciences was undoubtedly an assault on the management system of science and technology in which "everyone was eating from the same big pot." While some of the highly trained personnel are being kept for scientific research, a large number of "dare-to-challenge" researchers with a pioneering spirit have enthusiastically joined or founded various enterprises dealing with scientific and technological development.

As a result, the normally quiet Zhongguan Village [referring to the Chinese Academy of Sciences] is suddenly filled with noise and excitement. Established one after another, these various scientific and technological development companies have become the pioneers for commercializing science and technology. Today under the Chinese Academy of Sciences are nearly 400 enterprises that combine technology with production and business; a number of science and technology entrepreneurs who are well versed in both science and technology as well as business management; and a number of self-developed, high-technology products that enjoy high prestige in markets at home and abroad. The Chinese Academy of Sciences, long known for its quietness, for the first time has emerged as a major player in the business world of scientific and technological commodities.

Changes in the Chinese Academy of Sciences are only the epitome of the reform of the management system for science and technology. According to briefings by Song Jian, changes triggered off all over the country by the reform of the management system for science and technology have attracted even more attention.

Various types of technology contracting groups which provide agricultural services have sprung up like bamboo shoots after a spring rain and arisen all over the vast rural areas. Science and technology workers have "marched into" rural areas to undertake contracts with, and handle village and township enterprises. Science and technology workers, and educated peasants are "joined by marriage" and have formed economic cooperative bodies of many types.....[ellipses as received]

Science and technology have permeated into the agricultural sector with unprecedent scale and momentum. Some economists have made an acute evaluation and said: An industrial revolution is being bred in our country's agricultural sector!

Industries and enterprises also long for scientific and technological progress. They have successively built technological development organizations, implemented the technology-responsible system of the chief engineer, and established funds for technological development.

Science and technology have continued to permeate deeply into the economy due to changes in ideas and

mechanisms. According to incomplete statistics, scientific research units in the whole country established over 2,000 technological development organizations and formed over 10,000 integrated bodies of scientific research, and production and management. Mighty institutions of higher learning attracted by the powerful tide of reform have transformed previously rigid setups and simultaneously carried out coordinated efforts in education, scientific research, and developmental undertakings. The University of Beijing, a famous institution of higher learning, rakes in 100 million yuan annually through the development of laser phototype setting [ji guang zhao pai 3423 0342 3564 2226] technology alone.

The whole society's vigorous advance and cooperation have also accelerated the successful efforts to combine science and technology, and the economy.

Gao Zhenning, vice chairman of the China Association for Science and Technology, said: During the "Seventh Five-Year Plan" period alone, the China Association for Science and Technology, together with relevant departments and groups, conducted technical training classes for 150 million peasants, and helped built 100,000 rural societies for the study of specialized technology. Millions of science and technology workers from factories and mines coordinated to complete over 439,000 key technological projects and raked in economic returns of 35.6 billion yuan.

Our country has employed administrative, economic, and legal means to coordinate the speed at which science and technology are combined with the economy. Song Jian said: The State Council approved the establishment of 27 new and high technology development zones in the country. These "special science and technology zones" enjoy special preferential policies. They have become, or are becoming the "base" for promoting the industrialization of new and high technologies, and for transforming traditional industries. The state has exerted vigorous efforts to raise technological standards in enterprises. During the "Seventh Five-Year Plan" period, it invested 450 billion yuan into technological upgrading in enterprises. As a result, there was great improvement in the standards of technological equipment. The 30 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions in our country have established personnel exchange centers, and qualified science and technology workers have been rationally mobilized and utilized. A network of technological markets formed by over 3,000 such markets greatly increased the rate of success in efforts to convert scientific and technological achievements into use. The state also formulated over 40 laws and statutes such as the "Law on Technological Contracts" and the "Patent Law," thus bringing our efforts to develop and reform the management system for science and technology onto legal tracks.

The combination of science and technology, and the economy marked one of the most profound changes in Chinese society during the 1980's. The changes brought such immediate effects as the following: 1) The amount of scientific and technological achievements being popularized has increased greatly. Statistical calculation

reveals that the percentage of such achievements being popularized and utilized throughout the country jumped from the 20-30 percent before the reform to the current 50-60 percent. 2) The proportion contributed by science and technology to the gain in economic value has increased sharply, jumping from around 10 percent during the "Sixth Five-Year Plan" period to about 30 percent during the "Seventh Five-Year Plan" period.

In addition to indicating that science and technology have permeated rapidly into the production sector and propelled the gigantic economic wheel forward, all these [changes] also proved incontrovertibly that once the theory of "science and technology are a primary productive force" is transformed into policies and actions, an inexhaustible amount of energy will be released!

The Practice of Reform and Development in Science and Technology Has Aroused the Awareness of Hundreds of Millions of Chinese People About the Importance of Science and Technology. This Has Laid an Ideological Foundation for a New Scientific and Technological Revolution, and Will Usher in a New Era in the Development of Society and Civilization [subhead]

In a spacious office in Zhongnanhai, State Councilor Song Jian told a humorous story. One weekend last year, Song Jian went to Beijing's Zizhuyuan Park and stopped there for a rest. He strolled beside a lake under the shadow of trees where he saw a group of people aged 40 years or more sitting together and chatting cheerfully. He studied them for a while out of curiosity. It turned out that they had all graduated from Qinghua University in the 1960's and had gathered there together that day. They did not chat about promotions, transfers, honor, or disgrace, or about their families; their main subject was "exchanging information." One asked what technologies could be transferred, and another inquired what information those present could provide on the technologies that a particular enterprise needed. Song Jian said: From one small clue one can see how things will develop. This little example also shows us what a profound impact the practice of the reform of the management system for science and technology has on the thinking and concept of scientists and technicians.

Scientists and technicians fighting on the main battlefield of economic construction have discovered that factories and rural areas are much larger stages than laboratories. Scientists and technicians can give full play to their abilities on such spacious stages.

Without seeking to go abroad or clinging to a city, Li Zhenhai and Zhu Songming, doctoral candidates at Beijing Agricultural Engineering University, instead volunteered to go to the Hualiangting Reservoir in the impoverished Dabie mountainous area to teach peasants to raise fish with nets and boxes [wanz xiang yang yu 4984 4630 7402 7625], to help them free themselves from poverty and to become better off. With high goals in mind, they are now trying to turn that place into a center for raising fish with nets and boxes.

While working on a master's degree at the Shanghai Metallurgy Institute under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, young associate research fellow Zhang Moming was determined to use pattern recognition and improvement technology [mo shi shi bie tiao you ji shu 2875 1709 6221 0446 6148 0327 2111 2611] to solve practical problems in production and management. After acquiring his degree, with firmness he gave up an opportunity to go abroad, and went to factories to popularize the pattern recognition and improvement technology. He has made achievements through persistent effort. The economic results achieved by using his technology amount to more than 1 million yuan a year.

Bustling economic construction is not only attracting dedicated students with high aspiration but changing scientists' concept of values. Ni Guangnan, research fellow at the Computer Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, made outstanding achievements in computer research. He participated in the development of our country's first large electron tube computer, first large transistor computer, and first large integrated circuit computer. The technology of inputting Chinese characters through association [lai xiang 5114 1927], which he developed after 10 years of arduous effort, became obsolete in 1974 because he could not put it into production. In 1986, he quit his laboratory job and went to work for the Lianxiang Group Company as its chief engineer. Thus, he has been able to bring his ability into full play. A series of Lianxiang micro products developed under his leadership are in great demand on the international market. Thus, the Lianxiang Group Company has suddenly become a "star" in our country's high-technology industry. Ni Guangnan is profoundly educated in actual practice. He sighed with emotion and said: Technological achievements are valuable only when they turn into a productive force and produce economic results. Science and technology should be market-oriented, develop, and create social wealth—this is the right road for science and technology to take.

The entry of science and technology into the economy has evoked a technology-consciousness among hundreds of millions of workers and staff members of the industrial and agricultural sectors.

Coming from a long line of farmers, the villagers were somewhat at a loss when the spring breeze of science and technology first swept into the countryside. Peasants in the mountainous areas of Guizhou once took plastic sheets for agricultural use as a "crooked means" and rejected the "weird method." They even put their rice fields under the guard of militia to resist the use of the plastic sheets. Nevertheless, upon seeing that rice fields that had been covered with the plastic sheets yielded better harvests, they fully accepted the "weird method." The following year, they were the first to use the plastic sheets.

"If you want to eat noodles, try to plant Xiaoyan." Shaanxi peasants praise "Xiaoyan No. 6," an improved wheat variety developed by an eminent biologist through selection and breeding, with this plain jingle. In Yantai,

Shandong, the peasants not only employ "ready-made" new technics but also develop their own applied technics from time to time, thus forming the mainstream of local scientific and technological research.

Relevant data show that some 1 million farmers across the country have received the title of peasant-technologist or peasant-technician. The "bumpkin" has entered the hall of science and technology! This historical turnabout that takes place in our countryside today should have a significance far more profound than merely an extra harvest of several jin of grain.

State Councilor Song Jian also told us the following story: Having accomplished much practical work in invigorating local agriculture through science and technology during his tenure, a deputy county head of Pingshan County, Hebei Province, who has a technical background, enjoyed the support of the peasants. Through their deputies, peasants in the county submitted a joint petition firmly requesting the deputy county head, who had contributed to the prosperity of Pingshan, to remain in office after his term expired.

To improve farming, we need the intelligence of scientists and technicians. Likewise, we also need their participation to invigorate and develop enterprises, because a new product can save an enterprise and a new technic can double production efficiency and economic returns. These common cases have prompted the vast number of workers and staff members of enterprises to treat science and technology with increased respect. In addition to respecting technology, they pay even greater respect to the scientists and technicians who have made significant contributions to the development of enterprises. Recently, a rather representative incident took place in Shanghai. Commending seven scientists and technicians who had made outstanding contributions, a district of Shanghai rewarded each of them with a dwelling unit. The workers and staff members generally held the following view: "It is only natural for them to get big rewards for great contributions." The value of labor in the field of science and technology has won recognition among the workers.

Not long ago, illiteracy was quite common among our vast industrial contingent. Today, however, it has become a common practice for workers in the industrial sector to learn new technics, receive technical training, and enroll in part-time university courses. Promoting competition of such activities for technicians, technological innovations, and awarding commendation of pace-setter in technology has not only changed the concept of science and technology among the new generation of workers in China's industrial sectors, but also improved their technical quality!

The reform of the management system for science and technology and the development of science and technology also have a deep effect on the thinking of the public who benefit from science and technology. Housewives know the magic power of science and technology because household

electric appliances are constantly being improved and vegetables that used to be seasonal are now available throughout the year. Children begin to take a great interest in science and technology by using various new electric computers and playing audio and video games. Old people understand the insight of science and technology through the constantly developing medical methods.

"People's awareness of the importance of science and technology has been enhanced. This was a tremendous change that took place in China in the 1980's. The scope of the change is unprecedentedly extensive." Gao Zhenning commented: The China Association for Science and Technology conducted a survey among 5,000 people. The results show that 83.3 percent of those people are "very much concerned" about the effect on society of the development of science and technology. What is particularly gratifying is that 47.8 percent of those who were "very concerned" about science and technology were people engaged in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, or fishery. The public have enhanced their awareness of the importance of science and technology and upgraded their knowledge in this regard. This is a great achievement made in the reform of the management system for science and technology, which has laid an ideological foundation in society for ushering in the new scientific and technological revolution.

Science and Technology Permeate the Policy-Making Process, which Brings About a Historic Change in Policy-Making by the Chinese Leadership and Injects New Vitality into the Development of Socialist Democracy

From the Marxist concept of science and technology—"science and technology are the primary productive force"—the Chinese communists in power have gained important enlightenment: With science and technology permeating the policymaking process, policies are made in a scientific and democratic way.

Policymaking science is what people call soft science; it is a "macro-productive force" and has a strategic influence on economic and social development. In 1986, Wan Li, who then served as vice premier, proposed that China gradually make policies in a scientific and democratic way and regard this as an objective of its reforms.

Since then, a change has taken place in China's policymaking.

In 1983, our country systematically organized experts on a large scale to set "state technical policies in several important fields" for the first time. Soon afterwards, more than 400 experts began to engage in systematic research on "China in the Year 2000." Through this large-scale and complicated research on economic and social development, the outline of the objectives for China in the 21st century was drawn in detail and a proposal for development strategy was put forward. This provided a basis for making plans for national economic and social development.

Since then, such soft-science research serving the purpose of policymaking has developed vigorously in various fields and areas of the country. Significant results have been achieved in population, natural resources, the environment, forecasting economic development and the development of science and technology, and strategies for regional economic development. According to Song Jian, more than 6,000 achievements have been made in soft-science research throughout the country, and there is now a contingent of high-level, multidisciplined adherents of soft-science. They have created conditions for making policies in a scientific and democratic way in our country.

In the course of development of making policy decisions in a scientific and democratic way, the case that is most worth noticing is the great debate to prove the feasibility of the Chang Jiang Gorges project. Since the party Central Committee proposed the Chang Jiang Gorges project in 1958, our country has organized more than 10,000 experts to discuss repeatedly the feasibility of the project; those experts have fully expressed their viewpoints. To prove the feasibility of the project based on reliable scientific foundation, the state included the "important scientific research of the Chang Jiang Gorges engineering project" in the "Seventh Five-Year Plan" as a major scientific and technological project to be tackled. The state has organized more than 3,000 experts to conduct more than 300 studies on various special subjects. Much valuable data has been obtained, which has provided a scientific foundation for the engineering project.

The development of making policy decisions in a scientific and democratic way is not limited to major issues. At the grass-roots level, our country has also developed new ways to suit the national situation. Scientific and technological personnel are appointed to deputy heads of various local departments to take part in making policy decisions on and leading scientific and technological work in various localities. At present, 60 percent of counties (cities) have appointed scientific and technological personnel as deputy heads or mayors of counties and cities in charge of scientific and technological work, and 65 percent of townships (towns) have appointed deputy heads in charge of scientific and technological work. Working at posts with administrative power, those scientific and technological personnel have not only played an important role in promoting the development of science and technology in various localities but also have effectively promoted the course of making scientific and democratic policy decisions in various localities and at the grass-roots level.

Leading members of scientific and technological work understand more deeply the great significance of taking part in making policy decisions by scientific and technological personnel. Noted scientist and State Councillor Song Jian, who has made important contributions to the systematic research of our country's population, said: "The development of making policy decisions in a scientific and democratic way has a strategic significance

in raising the quality of our country's socialist modernization and speeding up the development of social productive force." President Zhou Guangzhao commented in another way and said: "Letting scientists take part in making policy decisions is a wise step in accord with the development of the times. It is a vivid demonstration of 'respecting knowledge and talent' and an important sign of social civilization. Its role in promoting prosperity and development of our country and our nation is inestimable." The opinion of Gao Zhenning also merits deep thought. He said: "The application of science in making policy decisions is to turn scientific and technological knowledge into the form of policymaking. This shift can speed up the course of social development." He gladly told reporters that for many years the China Association for Science and Technology has encouraged scientific and technological experts to take part in making policy decisions. They not only take part in making important policy decisions of the state but also take part in making decisions at the grass-roots level. They provide scientific and technological services in the form of consultation, and such services are developing rapidly. Nearly 800,000 scientific and technological personnel presently are providing consultation for policymaking by various enterprises each year. Providing consultation with soft-science has become a new industry in China.

When we were about to leave Zhongnanhai, Song Jian excitedly said: "The achievements in the reform of management system for science and technology during the past 10 years or so are unprecedented and have brought profound changes. However, judging from our goal of using science and technology to benefit the country, they only constitute 'a first step in the long march.' However, this is a cheering and valuable first step. We can say that it is the prelude in our country's new scientific and technological revolution!"

Yes, the curtain has risen. We have sufficient reason to believe firmly that the Chinese people can certainly break through brambles and thorns, sing aloud a victorious song about marching toward new scientific and technological revolution, and make socialist China more prosperous and strong by relying on science and technology.

Economic & Agriculture

Commentator on Improving Large Enterprises
HK2010062391 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
15 Oct 91 pp 1, 2

[Commentator's article: "Make Comprehensive Analysis, Increase Confidence—More on Making Further Efforts To Improve Large, Medium State Enterprises"]

[Text] As Comrade Mao Zedong said, to succeed in dealing with anything, one should "have a good knowledge about the situation, a firm determination, and a correct method." The premise is to "have a good knowledge about the situation." This should also be the case in

improving large and medium state-owned enterprises. That is, we must make a comprehensive and scientific analysis of the conditions of the large and medium state-owned enterprises.

Our country's large and medium state-owned enterprises are indeed facing the task of further improving their management and operation. However, we must be clear in what sense and according to what standards and requirements this is done. For a time, whenever the conditions of the large and medium state-owned enterprises were mentioned, some people always used these words to describe it: "lacking dynamism." At least this was not an all-sided assessment. Since reform and opening up began over 10 years ago, our national economy has been developing at a speed rarely seen in the world, and the people's living standards have also been raised at an unprecedented speed. In such circumstances, if the large and medium state-owned enterprises as the backbone force of the national economy were completely "lacking dynamism," this would be unimaginable.

First, the large and medium state-owned enterprises are shouldering the tough task of ensuring the state's revenue. The profits and taxes contributed by more than 10,000 large and medium enterprises account for over 60 percent of the state revenue. Second, at present, many economic relationships, especially the price structure, have not been rationalized. In order to ensure that our country's economy and reform can develop stably and the people's living conditions improve stably, the large and medium state-owned enterprises often have to sacrifice their partial economic interests for the sake of the nation's overall interests. Third, the large and medium state-owned enterprises in our country also need to shoulder many social responsibilities. That is, not only do "factories have to run social affairs," but such enterprises are also required to contribute when many undertakings are to be started in society. Fourth, we should also admit that the large and medium state-owned enterprises are the main bearers of our country's old economic management system. As they have great weight with the national economy and the people's livelihood, they will inevitably encounter more and greater difficulties and complications in the process of reform. Fifth, if other enterprises could increase their dynamism, apart from other reasons, the large and medium state-owned enterprises also provided certain favorable conditions for the invigoration of other enterprises. The large and medium state-owned enterprises not only undertook some difficult tasks that are needed by society and that other enterprises were unwilling to undertake, but they also provide low-priced energy, transport services, and raw materials for other enterprises. Although the above-mentioned factors are not all reasonable, their existence is a fact. If we do not give consideration to them and just indiscriminately criticize the large and medium state-owned enterprises, that is unfair. Such criticism also denies the hard work and great contributions of the millions of workers in these enterprises. Since reform and opening up began, the large and medium state-owned enterprises have made substantial progress and have obviously strengthened their vigor and dynamism. This is a fact obvious to all. Of course, there remains a substantial gap between the current

conditions in such enterprises and our reform objective, so further invigorating such enterprises remains an urgent task to be fulfilled.

The recent central work conference mainly focused on "improving the operation of the large and medium state-owned enterprises." Enterprise dynamism is considered in connection with the enterprises' economic results. So this not only refers to the improvement of the enterprises' business mechanisms, but also refers to the improvement of the enterprise management system, and it is an issue not only related to the enterprises' internal factors but also the external factors that affect their operation. This not only refers to the operation of individual enterprises, but also to enterprises as a whole. That is to say, for individual enterprises, some should be "invigorated," but others should be "devitalized" in the adjustment of the industrial structure. Thus, reform and development can be organically combined through the improvement of enterprise operation.

As for enterprise dynamism, according to the successful experience of some enterprises, the recent central work conference held that this should mainly find expression in the following points: 1) the products should have competitive power; 2) the enterprises should have ability to develop technology; 3) their assets should be able to grow and appreciate; 4) they should be adaptable to the changing markets; 5) their leading bodies should be united and have the enterprising spirit; and 6) there should be a cohesive force among their workers. These are high standards, and it is not easy to completely measure up to such standards. However, all our enterprises should strive to achieve these standards and make unremitting efforts to improve themselves according to these requirements. This is of great significance for guaranteeing the healthy development of the enterprises.

Boosting confidence in improving the large and medium state-owned enterprises is another noticeable issue. Among more than 10,000 large and medium state-owned enterprises, there are now 133 first-class enterprises and 4,078 second-class enterprises. Such outstanding and good enterprises account for about one-third of the total number of enterprises. Their practice has proved that it is completely possible for large and medium state-owned enterprises to do business successfully. The useful experience they have gained has also become a major condition for the improvement of all other large and medium state-owned enterprises. So it is of great importance to deeply sum up and actively promote their experience.

To increase our confidence, we should not only be fully aware of the existing difficulties, but should also be fully aware of the advantages of the large and medium state-owned enterprises. This is the objective foundation for boosting out confidence. They are socialist enterprises under public ownership, so, first, the state's economic and administrative departments, which are guiding economic operation in society, provides them with strong support; second, they have the interest mechanisms that guarantee the benign cycle based on the congruity of the interests of

the state, the enterprise, and the workers; third, they have the incentive mechanisms that can better implement the principle of distribution according to work; fourth, they have the democratic management system that encourages workers to extensively participate in management; and fifth, party organizations in those enterprises are playing a role as the political core. These advantages do not exist in enterprises under private ownership. In a certain sense, our reform is aimed at bringing these advantages into full play. The large and medium state-owned enterprises normally have more funds, greater assets, advanced technologies, regular management rules, and plenty of technical personnel, and produce important products. If these advantages are brought into full play, they can completely hold a more favorable position in market competition at home and abroad. To be aware of these advantages and to bring them into play is not only the foundation for boosting our confidence, but is also a basic method of invigorating the large and medium state-owned enterprises.

Through reform and opening up over the last more than 10 years, we not only have had the theory about developing the socialist planned commodity economy for guiding the work of improving the large and medium state-owned enterprises, but have also formulated a whole set of principles and policies and a series of corresponding laws and regulations. Moreover, various localities have gained rich practical experience in various aspects, and the recent central work conference seriously discussed this issue and achieved a consensus of opinion. That is to say, the general orientation has been fixed clearly. As long as we are full of confidence in implementing these policies, it is completely possible for us to achieve remarkable results in improving the work of the large and medium state-owned enterprises.

Enterprise Reinvigoration Urged

*OW1110115091 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0627 GMT 11 Oct 91*

[Report on LIAOWANG commentator's article originally published in 14 October issue: "Let Us Reinvigorate Large and Medium-Sized State-Run Enterprises"]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Oct (XINHUA)—"To improve the leadership system in enterprises, we must uphold three things: further enhance the role of party organizations as the political nucleus, uphold and perfect the system of allowing plant directors to assume full responsibility, and wholeheartedly rely on the working class." This is the important content emphasized by a commentator's article "Let Us Reinvigorate Large and Medium-Sized State-Run Enterprises," carried by the 14 October issue of LIAOWANG. The article says: The central working conference which ended prior to the National Day celebrations made an important decision to improve large and medium-sized state-run enterprises by defining a series of policy measures. With the implementation of these policy measures, large and medium-sized state-run enterprises will certainly thrive quickly and once again

regain their vitality in developing the economy, promoting the prosperity of society, and consolidating the socialist system.

The article points out: Improving large and medium-sized state-run enterprises is not only important economically but also has far-reaching significance politically, because it has a bearing on the expansion of the public-owned economy and the consolidation of the socialist system. We should have a strong sense of historical responsibility and of the mission of the times, do a good job in upgrading large and medium-sized state-run enterprises, and truly give priority to this work.

The article stresses: To upgrade large and medium-sized state-run enterprises, the whole party must pay attention to this work. Leaders at all levels must work together to carry out a comprehensive program. As special policies in favor of large and medium-sized state-run enterprises have been formulated or are being formulated in the areas of planning, finance, banking, taxation, and material supply, these enterprises will have a better environment for development in the days to come. However, whether large and medium-sized state-run enterprises can be reinvigorated depends on whether the enterprises themselves know how to make good use of the favorable environment and conditions and make them play their role. This requires that large and medium-sized state-run enterprises continue to deepen reform and make serious efforts to transform their operating mechanisms. They should have decision-making power in production and operation, for this is the key to increasing their vitality and forming an effective mechanism. Large and medium-sized state-run enterprises should also have decision-making power in the hiring of workers, distribution systems, cadre management, and structural establishment. Large and medium-sized state-run enterprises should continue to adhere to and perfect the contract managerial responsibility system and improve their internal leadership system.

The article says: Through deepening reform and after a few years of effective work, from China's large and medium-sized state-run enterprises will certainly emerge more advanced enterprises with the capacity to produce competitive products, develop new technologies, increase their assets, and respond to market changes, whose leading bodies are united for further advancement, and whose staff members and workers are also united. Large and medium-sized state-run enterprises will certainly make greater contributions to China's socialist cause.

Government Plans Advanced Giant Enterprises

HK1910035091 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 0807 GMT 16 Oct 91

[Text] China will concentrate efforts to organize and build a number of advanced, world-level large and extra large enterprises. As a kind of a "national team," they

will be given more management decisionmaking responsibilities and will go into the world and participate in international competition.

Based on the combined principles of planned economies and market regulation, these extra large enterprises will choose for input-output contracts of longer cycles [shi xing zhou qi jiao chang di tou ru chan chu cheng bao 1395 5887 0719 2601 6525 7022 4104 2121 0354 3934 0427 2110 0545], a number of large backbone enterprises or business conglomerates which are vitally significant for the entire national economy and enjoying relatively high management. The base figures in the contracts will be strictly stipulated. Contract periods will be dovetailed with technological renovation cycles and repayment schemes. Full decisionmaking powers will be given in matters of investment, production factor flows, import-export, worker employment, and distribution systems, so that they can achieve development on their own, and set in motion reforms in the internal mechanisms of ancillary enterprises and increase their vitality. The gross industrial output value of the five big corporations slated to become extra large enterprises in petrochemicals, nonferrous metals, shipbuilding, national coal mines, and petroleum and natural gas, and the ministries of metallurgical industry and railways, which will pursue the industry-wide supply system [quan hang bao gan 0356 5887 0545 0051], accounts for close to 40 percent of the gross industrial output value of the country's enterprises listed on the budget. Such an attempt may find a way out for China's large- and medium-sized enterprises.

Official Says Economy Enters Normal Growth Track

OW2110125391 Beijing XINHUA in English
1218 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Text] Beijing, October 21 (XINHUA)—China's economy has entered a normal track of growth, GNP is expected to rise over 6 percent this year, industrial production 12 percent while inflation is being kept within 6 percent, a Chinese Government official said here today.

Zhang Zhongji, spokesman for the State Statistics Bureau, said at a press conference that industry grows at faster pace, but this does not mean the economy is getting overheated. China still maintains a balance between overall supply and demand.

The first three quarters of this year saw an increase of 6.8 percent in the gross national product (GNP), totalling 1364.6 billion yuan. Industrial production jumped 13.9 percent to 1707.4 billion yuan, he added.

He said that industrial structure has been improved and the state-owned industrial sector is developing at a faster pace and the economic efficiency is turning for the better. The economic loss amounted to 7.2 billion yuan in the July-September period of this year, 5.8 percent less than the average in the two previous quarters.

In analyzing the financial difficulties, he noted, the main cause is the low proportion of state revenue, which is about

20 percent of the gnp, whereas it is about 30 percent and 40 percent in britain and other west countries.

Other causes include leaking holes in financial income, unpaid taxes by enterprises, heavy price and loss subsidies which total about 100 billion yuan, growing expenditures for domestic and foreign debts and waste caused by some organizations, he said.

In the field of inflation, he noted, the central government and local governments have adopted some price readjustment measures this year. Thanks to the stable relationship between the overall supply and demand, the retail price index grew at a slow pace. It grew 2.5 percent in the first three quarters of this year. Its growth would not exceed 6 percent this year.

The spokesman said that large- and medium-sized cities experienced big price hikes. The living expense in 35 large- and medium-sized cities went up by eight percent in the first three quarters of this year over last year's same period.

Nevertheless, price hikes had a low record in rural areas and small towns, growing 3 percent and 4.6 percent respectively.

China is expected to have a good harvest this year despite heavy natural disasters. The total grain yield should amount to 425 billion kg while cotton should total 4.65 million tons. Output of sugar and tobacco should set new records, he said.

The spokesman said that workers all over the country have more income, which totalled 224.2 billion yuan in the first three quarters of this year, 13.6 percent higher than the same period last year. Farmers' income went up by 9.7 percent.

Zhu Rongji Increases Role in Economic Control

HK2210040191 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 22 Oct 91 p 15

[By John Kohut in Beijing]

[Text] The reform-minded Vice-Premier, Mr Zhu Rongji, is to gain control over day-to-day management of economic affairs with the upgrading of the State Council's Production Office, according to a Western source.

Set up earlier this year, the Production Office is to be transformed into the State Economic Commission, an influential, reformist arm of the Government which was scrapped in 1988 when conservatives tried to reassert control over economic policy-making.

At present the State Planning Commission is in charge of setting long-term economic policy and of day-to-day management.

The source who has recently been briefed by senior Chinese officials, said: "They [government leaders] realise this is not realistic."

Under the new set-up, the State Planning Commission would determine overall policy while the State Economic Commission would be in charge of implementing it.

The Production Office is empowered to supervise the supply of materials, provision of funds, and imports and exports. It also has a say in matters such as prices, credits, tax and labour.

When the change will take place is not clear.

"Much will depend on how Zhu will be able to carry on, in the next weeks and months, [the programme] to clean up debt," the source said.

Since he was made vice-premier in April, one of Mr Zhu's chief duties has been finding a solution to the problem of inter-company debt, which now totals about 200 billion yuan (HK\$288.4 billion).

The debts arose in large part from the economic slowdown caused by premier Mr Li Peng's austerity programme, begun in late 1988, and is considered one of China's most critical economic problems.

The source said that by grappling with some of the country's major economic problems, Mr Zhu, the former mayor of Shanghai and former vice-minister of the State Economic Commission, seemed to be laying the ground for bold policy measures.

Reviving the State Economic Commission could prove to be a boost for reformers by shifting some of the power away from the conservative State Planning Commission, currently headed by Mr Zou Jiahua, who was elevated to the position of Vice-Premier at the same time as Mr Zhu, the source said.

Zou Jiahua at Meeting on Energy Conservation

OW1310013991 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0851 GMT 12 Oct 91

[By apprentice reporter Chen Huiyu (6186 1979 1342)]

[Text] Beijing, 12 October (XINHUA)—A national meeting on commending advanced energy conservation enterprises, collectives, and workers was held in the Great Hall of the People today. The meeting conferred honor titles of national advanced energy conservation enterprises and collectives on 63 enterprises and 173 collectives, including Wanting Power Plant, Shoudu Iron and Steel Company, Jilin Carbon Plant, and the State-Run Taicang Chemical Fertilizer Plant.

Vice Premier Zou Jiahua and other comrades attended the meeting.

The advanced enterprises and collectives commended by the meeting are those which constantly pay attention to energy conservation, implement a responsibility system for it, make it day-to-day work, and have an adequate energy management system.

The meeting also commended 486 advanced workers enthusiastic about and devoted to energy conservation. At the same time, the meeting awarded "energy conservation souvenir prizes" to comrades who have contributed to energy conservation in the last decade.

Gan Ziyu, vice minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, addressed the meeting. He pointed out: Although our country has made tremendous achievements in energy conservation in recent years, it has not

yet fundamentally improved the situation of low energy utility rate, high energy consumption of products, and serious energy waste. We still lag far behind advanced foreign countries in this regard, and so our energy conservation task remains heavy in the next 10 years. He called for launching a nationwide campaign of emulation and assistance in energy conservation, further improving our energy conservation work which is focused at lowering energy consumption, and blaze a new trail in conserving energy and other resources.

East Region**Wu Bangguo Briefs Deputies on Shanghai Stability**

*OW1910173391 Shanghai People's Radio Network
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 17 Oct 91*

[From the "News" program]

[Text] Yesterday morning, Wu Bangguo, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, gave a briefing on the current situation to all municipal people's congress deputies, members of the municipal committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], and National People's Congress deputies and national CPPCC committee members in Shanghai.

After discussing the complicated and fickle international situation, Wu Bangguo said: Shanghai is currently enjoying political, economic, and social stability, and its people are having peace of mind. The masses of cadres are inspired and highly motivated. We should seize the current favorable opportunities, work assiduously for prosperity, apply ourselves to work, try to accomplish worthwhile causes, and achieve Shanghai's strategic objective step by step.

Wu Bangguo said: At present, the whole municipality should fulfill tasks primarily in three areas. First, it should spare no efforts to accomplish economic construction. Second, it should relentlessly wage activities to build socialist spiritual civilization. Third, it should continue to perform an efficient job in improving party conduct and in building clean government.

Wu Bangguo stated: Shanghai is currently faced with rare opportunities. First, Pudong's development and opening will further speed up municipal development. Second, the party Central Committee's work conference specifically discussed ways to revitalize state-run large and medium-scale enterprises. We should capitalize on these opportunities to launch successful efforts in developing Pudong and in stimulating large and medium-scale enterprises, with a view to promoting phenomenal development in Shanghai's economy.

Wu Bangguo said: The core issue of enlivening large and medium-scale enterprises concerns leadership bodies and mechanisms. Many practical problems still plague the effort to convert successfully the operational mechanisms of state-run large and medium-scale enterprises. These problems can be resolved by deepening reform. For this purpose, cadres at all levels should emancipate their minds and bravely assume responsibility.

The briefing was chaired by Ye Gongqi, chairman of the municipal people's congress Standing Committee.

Huang Ju Reports on Shanghai Economic Work

*OW1910174391 Shanghai People's Radio Network
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Oct 91*

[From the "Morning News" program]

[Text] The ninth municipal people's congress Standing Committee continued to hold its 29th meeting yesterday [16 October] afternoon. As observers at the meeting, all deputies to the municipal people's congress joined Shanghai-based deputies to the National People's Congress in hearing Mayor Huang Ju's report on several issues in Shanghai's economic work.

Huang Ju first recalled the municipal government's implementation of the resolution adopted by the fourth session of the ninth municipal people's congress. He said: The municipal government leadership has effected a smooth transition of power during the past six months. Cadres at all levels now show greater unity, have more confidence, and work at a faster pace, thanks to the improvement of their work order, the harmonization of their work relations, the refinement of their work style, and the discussion of ideological guidelines among them.

Citing a host of statistics and facts to illustrate his point, Huang Ju said: There has been an overall upswing in the municipal economy since the beginning of this year. The sagging efficiency of state-run large and medium-scale enterprises has been brought under initial control. Urban construction projects, which mainly comprise road and traffic construction schemes, have been launched on a massive scale. Suburban counties have conquered serious natural disasters and managed to reap bumper harvests in agriculture.

He said: We can expect to fulfill or overfulfill various quotas for this year's industrial growth, financial revenue, and exports set by the municipal people's congress at its session early this year. Mayor Huang Ju said: The party Central Committee and the State Council have designated the development of Pudong in Shanghai as the key task in nationwide reform and opening efforts during the 1990's. Ample opportunities are currently available to Shanghai, which is in a favorable geographic position and which enjoys public support. The 1990's represent the best period for Shanghai's development since the founding of New China.

He said: The effort to deepen reform and open wider to the outside world constitutes the fundamental way to rejuvenate Shanghai and achieve success through the exploitation of this opportunity. In his report, Huang Ju gave a briefing on Shanghai's ideas and plans for launching more reform and opening efforts to deputies to the municipal people's congress as well as Standing Committee members of the municipal committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

At the end of his lengthy report, Huang Ju expressed his sincere hope that deputies to the municipal people's congress will try to master, understand, support, assist, guide, and supervise the municipality's endeavors.

At yesterday afternoon's meeting, (Xu Kangji), chairman of the municipal commission for discipline inspection, delivered a report on the municipality's execution of this year's economic and social development plans during the January-September period. Zhou Youdao, director of

the municipal Finance Bureau, made a report on the execution of this year's budget during the same period. Chairman Ye Gongqi presided over the meeting.

Standing Committee Session Ends

OW2010103691 Shanghai People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Oct 91

[From the "Morning News" program]

[Text] The 29th session of the Standing Committee of the Ninth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress successfully concluded yesterday morning. Ye Gongqi, chairman of the Standing Committee, presided over yesterday's meeting.

Members of the Standing Committee examined the implementation of the municipal government's plan and budget during the first nine months of the year. They affirmed the overall work done by the municipal government, offered suggestions and opinions on how to develop spiritual civilization, correct unhealthy practices in various trades, strengthen public security, improve municipal roads and communications, and rebuild houses for shack-dwellers.

Members of the Standing Committee expressed the hope that the municipal government would take advantage of the present opportune time to further deepen reforms and open up to the outside world.

The session also approved a number of appointments and removals.

Huang Briefs Hong Kong Visitors

OW2010144891 Beijing XINHUA in English 1418 GMT 20 Oct 91

[Text] Shanghai, October 20 (XINHUA)—Shanghai, China's largest metropolis, has made steady economic progress this year with the implementation of many new policies to deepen reforms and further open the city to the outside world.

This remark was made by Mayor Huang Ju at a briefing to acknowledge a group of delegates of the National People's Congress [NPC] from Hong Kong and Macao. The group is on an inspection tour of the city to see the latest developments in the city's economic work.

According to the mayor, in the first nine months of this year, Shanghai fulfilled an industrial output value totalling 144.8 billion yuan (about 25 billion U.S. dollars), up 12.7 percent from the same period last year. Exports reached 4.38 billion U.S. dollars, 10.7 percent more than last year's figure.

In the same period, the city approved 279 overseas-funded projects, a 110 percent rise over the same last year period, the mayor said.

However, the city still faces many problems including an unbalanced industrial structure, poor economic efficiency, unbalanced city income and expenditure, and the backwardness of the infrastructure.

To tackle the problems, there is no other way but to further push forward reforms and open the city wider to the rest of the world, the mayor stressed.

Outlines Enterprise Invigoration

OW2010094991 Beijing XINHUA in English 0854 GMT 20 Oct 91

[Text] Shanghai, October 20 (XINHUA)—Shanghai, the largest industrial city in China, has decided to adopt a series of measures to invigorate the state-owned large and medium-sized enterprises.

This, plus the development and opening of the Pudong area, will form a two-prong drive to revitalize Shanghai as an industrial and financial center in China, said Mayor Huang Ju.

The measures include granting more flexible policies to enterprises that are of great importance to the national economy and people's livelihood and enterprises intending to form joint ventures with overseas partners; turning export- and import-oriented enterprises into joint ventures or cooperative enterprises or other forms of ventures.

In most enterprises, however, efforts will be stepped up to perfect the contract responsibility system, carry out technical transformation and strengthen management and change the employment system. Enterprises which cannot find markets for their products and have no strength for further development or have been in the red for a long time will be shut down, merged with others or shifted to other line of production.

At the same time, the city is encouraging state-owned large and medium-sized enterprises to run ventures by using overseas investment or to use overseas investment in parts of their enterprises.

The city government has allowed three large firms to enjoy preferential policies for Sino-foreign joint ventures, and four more large factories will follow suit shortly.

The metropolis is also considering breaking down the barriers among different trades and services and form a number of commercial firms that do production, investment, trade and financial businesses all at the same time and launch a number of chain enterprises that streamline tourism, shopping and services and set up some transnational corporations, according to Mayor Huang Ju.

There are 937 state-owned large and medium-sized enterprises in Shanghai. Though they account for 7.1 percent in terms of number, their total output value accounts for 62.4 percent of the city total and the amount of profits and taxes delivered by them accounts for 77.3 of the city total.

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

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But their performances have been shadowed by township enterprises and ventures using foreign investment since the country opened up to the world.

The mayor said that the city will adopt a number of other corresponding reform measures in labor, personnel, social security, price and mode of management to match the current efforts.

The city will concentrate its efforts on invigorating enterprises in the Puxi City districts on the western bank of the Huangpu River in the next five years so as to facilitate the development and opening of the Pudong New Area on the eastern bank, according to the mayor.

Criminals Condemned for Bribery, Embezzlement
OW2010141991 Shanghai People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Oct 91

[From the "Morning News" program]

[Text] Since the beginning of this year, procuratorial organizations at various levels in Shanghai have concentrated their efforts towards investigating criminal cases. From January to September, they investigated and filed 1,449 cases of embezzlement and bribery, effectively striking telling blows at law offenders who ran rampant for a time.

Marked progress was made in investigating and handling major and serious cases in this year's struggle against embezzlement and taking bribes. Various procuratorial organizations investigated and handled 27 particularly serious cases involving more than 100,000 yuan in each case. This is an increase of 10 percent as compared with the same period last year. One of those serious cases was Jin Rong, section chief of No. 5 Branch Plant of Huasheng Electric Fan General Plant, who embezzled 400,000 yuan.

Since the beginning of this year, various courts have sentenced to death 12 people who were guilty of corruption and accepting bribes. Meanwhile, 96 people who committed the crimes of embezzlement or bribery surrendered themselves to procuratorial organizations. The most serious case involved 320,000 yuan.

Official Says Pudong Attracts Foreign Investment
OW1810111191 Beijing XINHUA in English 1018 GMT 18 Oct 91

[Text] Shanghai, October 18 (XINHUA)—At a recent meeting held by the International Business Leaders' Advisory Council for the mayor of Shanghai, a senior municipal official said that the Pudong new area is increasingly being recognized by foreign businessmen and is becoming a new attraction for foreign investment.

Cai Laixin, deputy director of the Shanghai municipal Planning Commission and deputy director of the Development Office of Pudong, presented a number of figures to show the quick developments in the new area.

The area's gross domestic output in the early half of this year increased by 14.8 percent over the same period last year. The output of the tertiary industry increased by 20.3 percent and the amount of foreign investment introduced was 120 percent higher than the same period last year.

All the figures are much higher than the average increase rate of the old city of Shanghai, said Cai.

Rules and regulations to support the area's development have been made and improved. So far, the Shanghai municipal government has issued 13 such rules and regulations.

The five biggest Chinese banks and several world-famous international banks have set up branch banks in the area. Altogether, more than 20 financial organizations have been set up there.

In addition to the 122 domestic enterprises, 106 foreign-founded projects involving 210 million U.S. dollars have been put into operation.

Another 220 foreign-funded projects, including a number of large- and medium-sized industrial projects and trade and commercial centers involving 6.3 billion U.S. dollars of foreign investment, are being negotiated, according to Cai.

Official Views Development of High-Tech Industry

OW2010100791 Shanghai Voice of Pujiang in Mandarin to Taiwan 1000 GMT 19 Oct 91

[Text] Products of Shanghai's new and high-technology industries will account for five percent of Shanghai's gross value of industrial output by the end of the Eighth Five-Year Plan, with annual output value amounting to approximately 10.9 billion yuan. In addition to consolidating and improving the Caohejing New Technology Development Zone, we will open up 1.5-2 square km in the Shangjiang New Technology Zone in Pudong during the Eighth Five-Year Plan to accommodate 80 domestic and foreign-funded high technology enterprises, and 15,000 scientific and technological personnel, and an annual output value of 1.5 billion yuan.

This was announced by Xu Kuangdi, chairman of the municipal Planning Commission, at an academic report meeting on hastening the development of Shanghai's new and high-technology industries on Science and Technology Day. [passage indistinct]

Discounts Offered on Purchase of Apartments

OW2010131491 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT 20 Oct 91

[Text] Shanghai, October 20 (XINHUA)—People squeezed into extremely small rooms in Shanghai, the largest and most crowded municipality in China, can enjoy favorable prices if they are willing to buy apartments themselves.

According to a new decision of the municipal office for resolving housing difficulties, families having an average living space of 2.5 sq [square] m or less per person can buy new apartments at a price of 750 yuan (144.23 U.S. dollars) per sq m.

At present, government and local enterprises assume practically all the costs of constructing residential buildings. Companies with weak economic strength have no capacity to build or purchase houses for their employees.

The new price is attractive to those who have the capacity to buy houses, thus lessening the burden on the state and companies, according to an official from the office.

By the end of August, there were still 31,941 families, or 0.7 percent of the city's total, having living spaces under the size of 2.5 sq m per person, according to the municipal office.

The office has obtained 18,000 sq m of houses from local commodity house construction companies and will sell them at a favorable price to help those living in "pigeon holes", the term local people coined to describe their small living spaces.

These apartments will first be sold to work units that have no capacity to build residential houses. The work units can distribute or resell them to employees with substandard living conditions.

The municipal government plans to resolve housing problems for those people with the most difficult living conditions in the next three years. About half of the residents will move into new houses in 1992.

Shanghai Volkswagen Company To Expand Production
OW2010152091 Beijing XINHUA in English
1438 GMT 20 Oct 91

[Text] Shanghai, October 20 (XINHUA)—Shanghai Volkswagen Corporation, a Sino-German joint venture, has decided today to invest an additional 2.5 billion yuan to increase the manufacturing capacity of its "Santana" cars.

The joint venture was established by the German Volkswagen Company and the Shanghai Automobile Industry Corporation.

The amount of new investment is 2.5 times more than the company's investment in 1985 when the joint venture was established.

According to the agreement reached by the two sides today, the Chinese side will merge the Shanghai Automobile Factory, a factory under the Shanghai Automobile Industry Corporation which used to produce "Shanghai" brand cars, into the joint venture as its new investment.

The new agreement plans to make the Shanghai Volkswagen Corporation extend its annual motor vehicle manufacturing capacity to 150,000 units in 1995.

The joint venture will produce 35,000 "Santana" cars by the end of this year. It has also exported 795 "Santana" cars and 25,000 engines this year.

The Shanghai Volkswagen Corporation has decided to develop a new generation of "Santana" cars in cooperation with the German Volkswagen Corporation and a Brazilian motor vehicle company.

Shanghai Teachers Mark Tao Xingzhi's Birthday
OW1810102391 Beijing XINHUA in English
0809 GMT 18 Oct 91

[Text] Shanghai, October 18 (XINHUA)—Educators in Shanghai, China's biggest metropolis, held a meeting here Friday commemorating the 100th anniversary of the birth of the late educator Tao Xingzhi.

Tao Xingzhi (1891-1946), the country's outstanding educator and co-founder of the China Democratic League, advocated a people's education movement all his life. He sponsored a number of schools in the 1940s. He was named as "The Great People's Educator" by late Chairman Mao Zedong.

Shanghai schools are carrying out a campaign to learn from Tao's whole-hearted devotion to the country's educational work and high spirit.

An exhibition hall for Tao's activities has been set up in the Xingzhi Middle School in the city, which was formerly the Yucai School set up by Tao.

Central-South Region

Guo Shuyan Discusses Grain Reform 9 Oct
HK1910033991 Wuhan Hubei People's Radio Network
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 12 Oct 91

[Text] On 9 October, Governor Guo Shuyan and Vice Governors Li Daqiang and Han Hongshu led responsible comrades of the provincial government General Office and relevant organs directly under the provincial authorities to the provincial Grain Bureau where they called an on-the-spot work meeting presided over by the governor.

Guo Shuyan pointed out: Grain is a special commodity which has an important bearing on the national economy and the people's livelihood. Therefore, it is necessary to deepen grain circulation structural reform, step up the study of grain reform in light of the actual conditions in the country and our province, and invigorate various types of work relating to grain by devoting more energies to turning losses into profits. At present, while putting early and middle-season rice in storage, arranging for livelihood in disaster areas, fostering a grain market mechanism, developing the grain and oil food industry, and rejuvenating diversified economy, we must take into account the overall situation, resolutely implement the spirit of the central work meeting, and strive to turn losses into profits and increase efficiency. Grain departments must continue to tap internal potential, continually strive for double increase and double

economy, really lead a thrifty life, strengthen operational and financial management, and attain this year's goal of stopping and reducing losses and turning losses into profits. We must view the practice of focusing on grain production development and encouraging diversified economic development from the high plane of grain circulation structural reform, work out specific goals and measures, and practically strive for tangible results. Governments at all levels and all departments concerned must understand and support the work of grain departments and provide, within a scope allowed by the relevant policies, an objective environment in which operation can be invigorated and losses turned into profits.

Vice Governors Li Daqiang and Han Hongshu also delivered speeches at the meeting.

Calls for 'War Against Larceny'

HK1810111491 Wuhan Hubei People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 11 Oct 91

[Excerpts] Yesterday afternoon's provincial telephone meeting on initiating an anti-larceny struggle issued a call to party and governments at all levels, as well as broad masses of people across the province, to take immediate action to carry through to the end a people's war against larceny. [passage omitted]

Guo Shuyan, provincial governor and provincial Social Order Comprehensive Harnessing Committee chairman, delivered a speech in which he pointed out: There has been an obvious resurgence of larceny cases lately, which has seriously impaired our country's economic construction and the people's immediate interests, and seriously undermined our social stability. The upcoming anti-larceny struggle is an arduous and complex system engineering. [passage omitted]

Guo Shuyan stressed: In waging an anti-larceny struggle, we must extensively mobilize and rely on the masses and organize a strong social force against criminals. All areas must work out concrete plans for the struggle in light of their own actual conditions, clearly define outstanding problems to be tackled at each stage of the struggle, deepen the anti-larceny struggle step by step, and strive to win a decisive victory in the anti-larceny struggle. [passage omitted]

Tian Qiyu, provincial Political and Legal Affairs Commission secretary, made specific arrangements for unfolding the province-wide anti-larceny struggle at the telephone meeting.

Visits Agricultural Academy

HK2110063791 Wuhan Hubei People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 14 Oct 91

[Excerpts] Yesterday afternoon, Guo Shuyan, provincial party committee deputy secretary and governor, went to the provincial Agricultural Science Academy to hold talks with some agricultural science specialists and professors. Guo Shuyan discussed with them measures for

rejuvenating our provincial agricultural economy by virtue of advanced science and technology.

During the talks, Hong Yangliu, provincial agricultural science academy president, gave an account of his academy's agriculture-oriented scientific research and science popularization activities. During the Seventh Five-Year Plan, the provincial Agricultural Science Academy made a total of 156 scientific research achievements which produced social and economic results worth 3.6 billion yuan. [passage omitted]

After listening to the opinions and suggestions of the specialists and professors, Guo Shuyan pointed out: During the Eighth Five-Year Plan, to increase economic results, we should no longer shout empty slogans. Instead, we must seek truth from facts and orient agricultural development to green enterprises. We must guide peasants to develop planting and breeding industries as well as a processing industry with an eye on increasing both agricultural production and output.

Guo Shuyan also visited an improved crop variety experimental base managed by and an agricultural development achievements exhibition held by the provincial Agricultural Science Academy.

Xiong Qingquan Views Large, Medium Enterprises

HK2110064391 Changsha Hunan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Oct 91

[Excerpt] The provincial party committee called a working conference 11-12 October to relay in earnest the spirit of the central work conference recently held and to discuss ways to run well state-owned large and medium enterprises.

The conference called on all localities, all units, and the broad masses of staff and workers to fully understand the importance and urgency of running state-owned large and medium enterprises well and to rely on readjustment of industrial composition and improvement of economic efficiency to stimulate large and medium enterprises and promote economic development. They must make firm decisions to comprehensively tackle the problems relating to enterprises by improving the external environment and changing the innate managerial mechanism to instill vitality into enterprises.

Xiong Qingquan, provincial party committee secretary, presided over the meeting and made a concluding speech. Chen Bangzhu, provincial party committee deputy secretary and provincial governor, also gave a lengthy speech.

Comrade Xiong Qingquan stressed in his speech: State-owned large and medium enterprises form the most important pillar or backbone of the national economy and provide the main source of revenue for the state. Whether we can succeed in enlivening state-owned large and medium enterprises has a direct bearing on the development of the national economy and consolidation of the socialist system and on social stability and

improvement of the people's livelihood. This is a major strategic plan. Therefore the leadership and the rank and file must give top priority to the work of revitalizing state-owned large and medium enterprises. Ideas of inertia and indifference toward the strategic plan must be overcome.

After analyzing the existing condition of this province's state-owned large and medium enterprises, Comrade Xiong Qingquan pointed out: To run well and invigorate state-owned large and medium enterprises, we must comprehensively tackle the problems concerned, paying equal attention to tapping innate potential and improving the external environment. In everything we do, we must draw strength from the enterprises themselves by tapping their innate potential. At present, we must make a success of the following:

1. Gradually change the enterprise's management mechanism to fit into the socialist planned commodity economic system and the operating mechanism which integrates a planned economy with market regulation. It is necessary to increase people's awareness of economic efficiency, making improving economic efficiency the central task in all our economic activities. We must rectify the tendency of placing undue emphasis on output value to the neglect of education.

2. Improve the leadership system within the enterprise. It is necessary to make the party organization function as a political nucleus, persist in and improve the system under which the factory director assumes full responsibility, and whole-heartedly rely upon the working class.

3. Make determined efforts to promote technical innovation.

4. Strictly exercise scientific management, rationalize labor association, and tighten labor discipline.

5. Truly improve ideological and political indoctrination.

When talking about creating a favorable external environment for Hunan's large and medium enterprises, Comrade Xiong Qingquan said: Now that we have formulated quite a lot of policies and measures, the most important thing to do is to implement the policies to the letter. He called on leaders of all departments at all levels throughout the province to really improve their work style, upgrade their skills in implementing the party's policies and strategies, dare to take on responsibility, and accomplish their tasks in an original way. [passage omitted]

Attends Young Pioneers Congress

HK2110075791 Changsha Hunan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Oct 91

[Excerpts] The Second Congress of the Hunan Chinese Young Pioneers opened at the provincial party committee Assembly Hall yesterday morning [12 October].

Provincial party, government, and military leaders Xiong Qingquan, Sun Wensheng, Liu Fusheng, and

others as well as young pioneers and their counselors, totaling 1,000, attended the opening ceremony.

On behalf of the provincial party committee and government, Comrade Sun Wensheng extended warm greetings to the congress. [passage omitted]

(Li Weiwei), director of the provincial education working committee, made a work report. He recalled the work concerning young pioneers in the last six years following the first congress of the provincial Chinese Young Pioneers and set forth clear and definite requirements for the work relating to young pioneers in the next five years. He said: In this province, the basic tasks relating to young pioneers for the next five years are: Keep to the principle of bringing up successors to the socialist cause; strengthen communist education based on the five loves; liven up activities for young pioneers in a comprehensive way; and work hard to give the activities a Hunan flavor so as to contribute to bringing up builders of and successors to socialism with new quality and preventing peaceful evolution. [passage omitted]

National CPPCC Team Carries Out Inspections

HK2110101991 Changsha Hunan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Oct 91

[Text] An inspection team from the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] National Committee consisting of 30 members or so, which was led by Comrade Wang Yuzhao, deputy director of Development Research Center under the State Council, arrived in Changsha yesterday [14 October] evening.

In their nine-day inspection activities, members of the team will listen to reports by the provincial government on Hunan's economic construction, reform, and efforts to bring the Dong Ting Hu under control. They will mainly inspect agricultural production, water conservancy projects, and township and town enterprises in Yiyang and Changsha. They will also hold discussions with agricultural scientific and technical personnel, and listen to their views on invigorating agriculture by relying on science and technology. In the meantime, they will exchanges views with leaders from the provincial CPC Committee, government, and CPPCC on relevant issues.

Yesterday evening leaders who specially came to the airport to welcome the team were Comrades Liu Zheng, Wang Keying, Tong Ying, Zhang Deren, Zhuo Kangning, Yang Zhongxu, and others.

Southwest Region

Zhang Haoruo Addresses Rural Work Conference

HK1910033791 Chengdu Sichuan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Oct 91

[Excerpts] The provincial rural work conference began in Chengdu yesterday [11 October].

Nie Ronggui, provincial party committee deputy secretary, presided over the conference. Governor Zhang Haoruo delivered a speech on this year's provincial rural economic situation and next year's provincial rural work tasks to leaders in charge of rural work from various cities, prefectures, autonomous prefectures, and counties as well as responsible persons of various provincial departments concerned. [passage omitted]

When speaking of tasks for next year, Governor Zhang Haoruo said: Our provincial rural economic work's main tasks are: to raise grain output to 1 billion kg; to increase aggregate agricultural output value 3 percent; and to increase per capita net income of peasants by 40 yuan.

In order to accomplish these tasks, we should stabilize and perfect our rural policies; unwaveringly and continually implement the system of contracted responsibility on the household basis with remuneration linked to output and various other responsibility systems; gradually enlarge village-level collective economic organizations; steadily increase agricultural input; continually strengthen socialized services in the rural areas; promptly and effectively disseminate the party's policies, science and technology, market information, goods and materials, funds, as well as purchase and marketing services to tens of thousands of households; invigorate farm product circulation; take practical steps to remove barriers to farm product marketing; increase peasants' incomes; vigorously carry out farmland capital construction; grasp farmland capital construction as a basic industry; lay a solid foundation for a good agricultural harvest; promote agricultural development through science and technology; and improve comprehensive agricultural production capability. Principal party and government leaders must personally take charge of relevant work, continually and successfully carry out work aimed at assisting and developing poor areas, and speed up economic development in ethnic minority areas. The ethnic minority areas should try to enable three to five of their poor counties to become capable of feeding and clothing their own people next year. We must also conscientiously carry out socialist ideological education in the rural areas and strive to promote political, economic, and social stability in the rural areas.

Leaders of various provincial departments concerned, including Xu Mengxia, Liao Bokang, Xie Shijie, Xu Shiqun, Ren Qinglai, Deng Zili, Liu Chengfu, and Jiang Zeping, attended yesterday's conference.

Views Grain Conservation

HK2110031891 Chengdu Sichuan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Oct 91

[Text] Yesterday afternoon [12 October], the provincial government held a mobilization rally on unfolding a week-long campaign of treasuring and economizing grain.

Governor Zhang Haoruo called on governments at all levels to conscientiously grasp propaganda and education work and guide the people of the whole province to actively participate in treasuring and economizing grain. [words indistinct]

In his mobilization speech yesterday, Governor Zhang Haoruo pointed out: Treasuring and economizing grain is a virtue of the Chinese nation. We must carry out propaganda activities in various forms and in a big way in order to create a social atmosphere in which those who economize grain are respected and honored whereas those who waste grain are despised and denounced and in which every one treasures grain and all trades and professions economize grain. [words indistinct]

Tibet Promotes Science, Technology Development

OW2110023091 Beijing XINHUA in English
0119 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Text] Lhasa, October 21 (XINHUA)— Tibet's agriculture, animal husbandry, energy and transport industries have been developing rapidly due to the promotion of science and technology research in the past 10 years.

According to Ling Weidang, director of the Science and Technology Bureau of the Tibet Autonomous Region, in the past 10 years the whole region has completed more than 1,000 science and technology research programs.

Ling said, Tibet has benefited greatly by promoting these research achievements. In the agriculture field, officials have not only spread advanced technologies, they have paid much more attention to popularizing 30 quality plant varieties that adapt to special high plateau situations.

The output of grain and oil-bearing crops has been apparently increased. The output of winter wheat has been increased by one billion kilograms in the past 10 years. Statistics show that the annual grain output in Tibet has come to 550 million kilograms in 1990. Forty years ago, the grain output of the region was only 150 million kilograms. In addition, the per capita income of farmers and herdsmen in Tibet reached 430 yuan last year.

Tibet is located on a high plateau. It receives more solar radiation energy than the country's other provinces and autonomous regions. Tibet has been strengthening the development and utilization of solar energy in the past few years.

According to statistics provided by the Tibet Research Institute of Solar Energy, 15,000 solar cookers have been installed in the region, and 100,000 square meters of solar energy-heated houses have been built. Two years ago, the region only had roughly 4,000 solar cookers and 45,000 square meters of solar energy-heated houses.

Before 1951 Tibet had not a single science and technology research organ. In 1953 Tibet founded its first science and technology research institution—the Lhasa Experiment Farm. Since then, 44 science and technology societies have been established and the region's 14 science and technology

research institutions have covered agriculture, animal husbandry, energy, transport, geology, public health, meteorology and other fields. The number of scientific personnel and technicians has come to 26,000 and nearly half of them are of Tibetan nationality.

He Zhiqiang Views Reform of State Enterprises

HK1810143391 Kunming Yunnan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 12 Oct 91

[Excerpts] The Yunnan provincial CPC Committee held a meeting for party member cadres on 11-12 October on conscientiously implementing the spirit of the CPC Central Committee's work conference. During the meeting, the speeches Comrades Jiang Zemin and Li Peng delivered at the Central Committee's work conference were relayed.

On behalf of the provincial party committee and in light of Yunnan's realistic conditions, He Zhiqiang, provincial deputy party secretary and governor, put forward concrete plans on how to earnestly implement the spirit of the Central Committee work conference, and reactivate Yunnan's state-run large and medium enterprises. Yin Jun, provincial deputy party secretary, delivered a speech on the present international situation and our tasks. Li Xingwang, Zhao Shaomin, Liang Jinquan, Bao Yongkang, and Huang Guangqing also attended the meeting.

On behalf of the provincial committee, Comrade He Zhiqiang put forward a six-point suggestion on the implementation of the spirit of the Central Committee work meeting and reactivation of Yunnan's large and medium enterprises:

- 1) It is necessary to fully understand the significance of reactivating state-run large and medium enterprises.
- 2) Earnest efforts should be made to carry out the guiding principle of economic work.

3) It is imperative to vigorously improve the external environment and gradually transform the operational mechanism of enterprises.

4) Proceeding from the realistic conditions of Yunnan, all sectors of the society should center their efforts around the reactivation of large and medium enterprises.

5) Efforts to reactivate large and medium enterprises should rely on scientific and technological progress.

6) It is necessary to strengthen leadership, improve work style, and work hard in a down-to-earth manner. [passage omitted]

In 1990, there were a total of 250 state-run large and medium enterprises. These enterprises are not only the backbones of our economy, but also a major financial resource for Yunnan. [passage omitted]

He Zhiqiang said: A sound, stable, and well-ordered external environment is needed if state-run enterprises are really to give play to their superiority, obtain better economic results, and be imbued with enthusiasm and vigor. However, it is more important for enterprises to have their eyes set on their internal structure, strengthen their self-management, and learn from and popularize the management experience of advanced enterprises. With two to three years of effort, we will bring about a big change to large and medium enterprises in terms of technical equipment, quality of personnel, and management, to enable them to attain a new leap in their quality and efficiency as a whole. [passage omitted]

Lastly, He Zhiqiang indicated: At present, Yunnan is faced with a good opportunity in opening up and economic development. We should grasp this opportunity to bring Yunnan's economic development to a new stage. The provincial party committee hopes that all prefectures, autonomous prefectures, cities, departments, sections, and bureaus can earnestly strengthen their leadership, improve their work style, work hard in a down-to-earth manner, firmly grasp the central task of economic construction, and try their utmost to develop the productive forces of the society. [passage omitted]

Official Denies DPP Chairman Planning Visit

*HK1910064591 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in English 1443 GMT 18 Oct 91*

[Text] Beijing, October 18 (CNS)—There was wide speculation in Taiwan that the newly-elected chairman of the Democratic Progressive Party [DPP], Mr. Hsu Hsin-liang, would visit the mainland. In this regard, this agency had an interview with an official of the Information Bureau of the Taiwan Affairs Office under the State Council. The official said that the Chinese Government resolutely opposed the wording of "Taiwan independence" made by the DPP in its political platform and the person in charge of the DPP had not and would not come to the mainland.

The official told this agency, "we have no intention at present of letting the head of the DPP visit the mainland."

Bao Xin Criticizes Taiwan Opposition Party

*HK1810152191 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS
EDITION in Chinese No 41, 14 Oct 91 p 2*

[“Letter from Beijing” by Bao Xin (7637 0207): “A Comment on Statement That ‘Democratic Progressive Party Is One Pursuing Taiwan’s Independence’”]

[Text] Dear Friend,

I was shocked the other day at hearing the announcement by the Cultural and Propaganda Department head of the Democratic Progressive Party [DPP] at a news conference that "the DPP has always been a party that pursues Taiwan's independence." I, along with everybody else here, was much puzzled by this. Because whichever way you look it, the DPP cannot, and should not be a "party for Taiwan's independence."

The Democratic Progressive Party, as its name suggests, is a political party that pursues progress in democracy in Taiwan society. The party began in the late 1970's to act as a voice for democratic forces and against the Kuomintang [KMT] dictatorship, and gained support from Taiwan people, especially sympathy and support from the newly-risen middle class. Thanks to their support it developed, grew, and became a relatively powerful opposition force in Taiwan's society and politics, promoting to a certain extent Taiwan's democratization. I think this immature opinion of mine basically accords with the facts. Many of the incumbent cadres in the DPP in those years paid a price for their association with the party, being imprisoned or exiled, and saw their families broken or persecuted.

The fruits of all these efforts and sacrifices, however, seem to have been stolen by a handful of careerists intent on splitting the nation and people. Under the slogan of democracy, they recklessly conducted the "Taiwan independence" movement, saying that "dictatorial rule can only be ended, and CPC armed threats neutralized, only when Taiwan becomes independent." These sayings completely mix falsehood with truth.

In fact, there are no necessary links between democratization of Taiwan and Taiwan's independence. Only a handful of "Taiwan independence" elements arbitrarily put the two together. Their devious intention will inevitably cause alarm among Chinese who have a conscience. Obviously, democratization shares nothing in common with "Taiwan's independence." They intentionally confused the two in order to find a reasonable and legal excuse to mislead Taiwan people, sell their "Taiwan independence" idea and conduct "Taiwan independence" activities, and to sow panic in people's hearts and disrupt normal social order to exploit opportunities for "Taiwan's independence" in the confusion.

The claim that the CPC's armed threats are a stumbling block for Taiwan's democratization is sheer nonsense. As is well-known, the CPC's assertion of not renouncing force has been aimed against foreign interventionist forces and "Taiwan independence" activity. CPC leaders have time and again reiterated unifying the motherland in a peaceful way and, after the unification, the pursuit of the "one country, two systems," with no change to Taiwan's existing social and economic systems. The mainland has not the least intention of involving itself in Taiwan's internal affairs. However, the mainland will not sit idly by watching the reckless activity of "Taiwan independence" elements on the island. Because this matter is no longer an affair confined to the island, but a common affair for all the Chinese on the two shores and involving the great issue of state sovereignty.

And it is precisely on the unification issue that the DPP has failed to face the reality, has fooled around with legal phrases, and, in the end, failed to grasp the key for change in Taiwan society and has isolated itself from the rest of Taiwan society, greatly disappointing Taiwan's people.

Perhaps the DPP's announcement was only a feeler testing the KMT's courage to defend law and a challenge of the KMT, or putting up an "act" of self-molestation as an election gimmick to increase its appeal for Taiwan society in the election for "delegates of national assembly" to be held toward the end of this year. But does the director of this play know that in doing so he is staking Taiwan's prosperity and stability on the move, and that he will not achieve the expected goal, but, on the contrary, will impede the normal development of Taiwan society and politics?

One thing that needs to be pointed out is that many of the current activities organized or participated in by the DPP increasingly carry a "Taiwan independence" flavor. These "Taiwan independence" acts are jeopardizing the development and stability of Taiwan society. Investors feel insecure and investment propensity is low, and the middle class, the main stabilizing force in Taiwan society, shows instability. The safeguards for Taiwan social stability are being put at great risks.

By the way, I must not forget to talk a little about Taiwan authorities. They have been indulgent and lenient to the

growth of "Taiwan independence" force on the island, and vague on the issue of unification and independence. They have been unable to oppose with a clear-cut stand "Taiwan independence." On the contrary, they have been putting up obstacles to the development of two-shore relations and holding up the progress of the "three communications" between the two shores, and are suspected of using "Taiwan independence" as a chip for cooling off relations between the two shores.

Of course, there are some perceptive minds within the DPP who believe that announcing the DPP as a "Taiwan independence party" is a move that ill-suits the times. However, if the DPP wants to change its image, it must make up its mind and make a clean break with words and action of "Taiwan independence." Only by doing so can the DPP continue to contribute to the development of Taiwan society and contribute its share of efforts to China's unification.

History is merciless as well as merciful. Whatever benefits the development of the Chinese nation will be commended by history. Whatever does the opposite will be punished and spit on by history.

[signed] Yours,

[dated] 6 October

Commentary Attacks DPP Independence Stand
HK2210060691 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 1013 GMT 10 Oct 91

[("Commentary" by staff reporter Zhou Jianmin (0719 1696 7044))]

[Text] For some time in the recent past, a handful of people in Taiwan's Democratic Progressive Party [DPP] have been deviating more and more from the proper course in their speech and actions, and the flames of "Taiwan independence" have been blazing high. After they set up a "People's Constitutional Convention" and concocted the so-called "Draft Constitution of Taiwan" in late August, they orchestrated an "8 September" demonstration, openly instigating Taiwan independence under the pretext of "a referendum for UN membership." The other day, a small number of DPP people went further and openly declared that the DPP is the "Taiwan independence" party and decided to enter an article on "Taiwan independence" into the party's program, full of the drive to fight it out at all costs.

There are reasons why this handful of DPP people have recently been so blatant and arrogant in their "Taiwan independence" activities.

As far as external factors are concerned, some foreign politicians indulge themselves in the old dream of encroaching on China's territory. On the one hand, they noisily advocate that "the sovereignty of China over Taiwan is outdated" and some of them even go to Taiwan themselves to take part in demonstrations and deliver speeches

that "instigate Taiwan independence." On the other hand, they secretly provide money and other forms of financial support. As disclosed by the Taiwan media, a certain foreign force transferred large sums of money through some enterprise groups in Taiwan to secretly finance "Taiwan independence" activities.

As far as internal factors are concerned, some members of the Kuomintang [KMT] authorities assume an ambiguous attitude toward the issue of unification and tolerate and wink at the "Taiwan independence" forces. A high-level KMT official recently expressed repeatedly that Taiwan is already a country with independent sovereignty, that neither unification nor independence is necessary, and that the best thing to do is to keep it as is. A handful of DPP members felt the pulse of the high-level KMT official. Tsai Jen-chien [5591 0088 1017], director of the DPP Propaganda Department, publicly pointed out that the unification advocated by the KMT is a false unification and is a line of "independent Taiwan." Some overseas media commented that "Taiwan independence" is a byproduct of "independent Taiwan."

"Taiwan independence" has failed to win popular support. A handful of DPP members' advocacy of "Taiwan independence" has also met with vehement criticism from the media of various circles in Taiwan. Taipei's KUNG-SHANG SHIH-PAO [INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL TIMES] pointed out in an editorial commentary: "Advocating 'Taiwan independence' is an ignorant, naive, and extremely irresponsible political fantasy." TAIWAN JIH-PAO [TAIWAN DAILY NEWS] also maintained that the so-called "equivocality of Taiwan's status" was originally a pretext used by the imperialists in their conspiracy to encroach on Taiwan but is now used by "Taiwan independence" activists as an excuse to sell their country out. Individuals of insight from various circles in Taiwan have also criticized "Taiwan independence" and some of them have set up groups to fight it.

Taiwan people do not allow "Taiwan independence" to escalate and the Chinese people around the world are firmly against "Taiwan independence." Taiwan is an inseparable part of China's sacred territory. This is a fact the international community acknowledged a long time ago. The Chinese people will definitely not sit back and watch the "Taiwan independence" activists carry out their plot to split China's territory. As is known to all, the CPC, out of consideration for the national interests and feelings of kinship toward Taiwan compatriots, have time and again expressed the wish to peacefully unify the motherland. And in view of the history and present state of affairs on the two sides of the Strait, it forwarded a scientific plan for national unification, i.e., "one country, two systems." But a handful of DPP members turn a blind eye to this fact and, backed by foreigners, advocate that "the CPC is incapable of threatening Taiwan or using force against Taiwan," that "the international community will not allow this to happen," and so on. This is indeed a shallow, ignorant act irresponsible to the 20 million Taiwan compatriots.

To the handful people in the DPP, it is high time that they stopped their "Taiwan independence" activities. Otherwise, they are bound to perish by the fire they play with and become sinners of the Chinese nation condemned through the ages!

PRC Reaction to Independence Activities Viewed

HK1710105191 Hong Kong AFP in English 1021 GMT 17 Oct 91

[Text] Beijing, Oct 17 (AFP)—China stepped up its rhetoric Thursday against pro-independence forces in Taiwan, condemning separatists on the Nationalist island as "dregs" at the service of hostile Western forces.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY [RENMIN RIBAO], in a commentary, called on "performers and manipulators of 'Taiwan independence' activities (to) rein themselves in before they plunge down a precipice."

"Otherwise, they will alienate themselves from the Chinese people, including the 20 million people of Taiwan, and be discarded as dregs of the nation at the service of Western forces trying to split China," the newspaper said.

The commentary was the latest and most virulent in China's official press since Taiwan's opposition Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) adopted an independence clause in its platform Sunday and called for a referendum on separation from the mainland.

(In Taiwan, police arrested six pro-independence activists who tried to block the seizure of a remodeled container truck which they had christened "the Tank of Democracy.")

(Some 200 police were deployed to intercept the truck belonging to the banned Organization for Taiwan Nation-Building, witnesses told AFP.)

(Those arrested, including the organization's Secretary General Lin Yung-sheng, threatened to commit suicide when police stopped the truck on a road in central Taiwan and ordered that the truck be confiscated.)

(Police alleged that the truck had no licence.)

(A spokesman for the organization, founded last May by president Stella Chan, who is wanted by the authorities for promoting Taiwan independence, said the police action would not stop the movement).

The PEOPLE'S DAILY, official voice of the Communist Party Central Committee, also blamed the Chinese Nationalist government in Taiwan for allowing pro-independence sentiments to develop.

"The ambiguous attitude by Taiwan authorities is also a factor accounting for the escalation of the 'Taiwan independence' activities," it said.

It added that advocacy of independence was "a perverse act by a small number of people who represent the will of neither the Taiwan people nor all DPP members."

"If the small number of people turn a deaf ear to the strong opposition of the Chinese people, pay no heed to the safety of the Taiwan people and persist down the road of splitting China to serve the interests of some Western forces, the Chinese people will not sit idly by."

Although Beijing has called for the peaceful reunification of the mainland and Taiwan, it has declined to rule out the use of force against the island.

The Nationalists, who fled to Taiwan in 1949 after losing control of Mainland China to the Communist Party, continue to claim sovereignty over all of China. Beijing, for its part, views Taiwan as a breakaway province.

Both governments officially support reunification.

(In another development, Justice Minister Lu Yu-wen warned that a plebiscite on independence for Taiwan would be illegal.

("Any plebiscite or referendum calling the public to vote for certain important decisions is illegal," he said, apparently reacting to opposition plans to join a liberal Nationalist (KMT) faction in organizing a plebiscite.

(The Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) decided Wednesday to cooperate with the faction, the New KMT Alliance, to draft legislation for organizing an plebiscite on independence later this year.

(Foreign Minister Frederick Chien meanwhile said it was impossible to have a plebiscite to decide whether Taiwan should return to the United Nations as the Republic of China or under any other name.

(He said according to a survey by his ministry, 16 countries supported Taiwan rejoining the United Nations, while 31 are opposed and 20 have no declared position.

(Taiwan, as the Republic of China, was ousted from the United Nations in 1971 after the international body recognized the Beijing government, or People's Republic of China, as the sole representative of all China.

(But local oppositionists have been pressing Taipei to rejoin the body under a separate name.)

Commentary Views Unification, Taiwan 'Spy Cases'

HK1710111591 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Oct 91 p 1

[Text] "Short commentary:" "Do Nothing Unpopular"]

[Text] The four Taiwan Kuomintang [KMT] spy cases involving Chen Linfa, announced today, indicate that the Taiwan authorities, ignoring the wishes of the people and the normal development of two-shore relations, are still employing special agents to conduct sabotage on the mainland.

While repeatedly declaring its hopes for "reduced hostility," "positive interaction," and "creating an opportunity for

two-shore unification in a rational and harmonious climate," the Taiwan authorities have in fact been continually sending agents to the mainland to establish agent organizations, buy and collect intelligence, and spread rumors in an attempt to damage mainland political, economic, and social stability. This goes against the wishes of the people of the two shores for strengthening exchanges and gradual progress toward unification, and runs counter to the touching actions of the broad masses of Taiwan compatriots and people from different circles in eagerly making donations to disaster-hit areas in east China.

Regarding the sabotage activity in the mainland by agents of the KMT authorities of Taiwan, we will, as we have done in the past, rely on the political awareness and unity of the broad masses and open our net wide for them. Here we advise the KMT authorities of Taiwan to have a clear understanding of the situation, cease doing things that contradict the historical trend and the national interest, and not become a stumbling block to the process of unification of the motherland. For those who know well where justice lies and renounce evil for good, we will let bygones be bygones as we have done before. On this point we are as good as our word; and there must be personages concerned who have had personal experience of it.

We have repeatedly pointed out that an early unification of the motherland is the earnest hope of compatriots on the two sides of the strait and overseas, and represents the fundamental interests of the Chinese nation. Attempts to disrupt the already eased climate between the two shores will not win hearts. The Taiwan authorities should consider seriously, make up their minds, and accept the three proposals by the CPC Central Committee Office for Taiwan Affairs concerning pushing for development of two-shore relations and promoting the process of peaceful unification of the motherland, and do more practical things helpful to the peaceful unification and the Chinese nation, and it is advisable that they refrain from little tricks.

Sun Yat-Sen's Hopes for Unification Viewed
HK1210011791 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS
EDITION in Chinese 11 Oct 91 p 2

[By Zhong Dianying (6945 3013 5391): "Carry Out Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Behest on Nation's Reunification"]

[Text] Time flies. Now is the 80th anniversary of the 1911 revolution, led by the great revolutionary fore-runner Dr. Sun Yat-sen. In the last 80 years the results of the 1911 revolution have been carried forward across the mainland. This is reflected by the basic fact that the people have become their own masters. This is a good comfort to Dr. Sun Yat-sen. However, due to changes in the situation and manmade obstacles, the mainland and Taiwan are still in an abnormal state of separation. When remembering this day of great historical significance, people will naturally remember Dr. Sun Yat-sen's

important wish about China's reunification. To fulfill this wish is the very aspiration of Chinese people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen Very Much Concerned About Taiwan Reverting to the Motherland

Taiwan was one of the first places where Dr. Sun Yat-sen sowed the seeds of revolution. After Japan annexed Taiwan after the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895, he was constantly concerned about the recovery of Taiwan. In 1897, he sent Chen Shaobai, a member of the Xingzhonghui [Society for the Revival of China], to Taiwan to carry out propaganda and organization activities. In 1901, Sun personally went to Taiwan to command the Huizhou Uprising. He stayed there for 40 days on that occasion. Later, he passed through Taiwan on three occasions, thus playing a positive role in arousing the people's nationalism and patriotic spirit. He left an unforgettable impression on Taiwan. At the time when he was suffering from serious disease he continued to remember Taiwan and cared about and paid attention to Taiwan's revolutionary cause.

After Japan, the aggressor, surrendered in 1945, Taiwan reverted to the motherland. However, changes in the political situation brought in the situation as it is today. In view of this, it is helpful to review Dr. Sun Yat-sen's teaching regarding China's reunification. At one time, he said: "Reunification is the aspiration of people across China. People across China will benefit if China can be reunified. They will suffer if it cannot. Only when China is reunified will it be able to rank among the world's great powers and will it no longer have to suffer humiliation, insult, and being carved up by foreign countries." Dr. Sun Yat-sen's concern about China's reunification was deep and is very significant for fulfillment today. Now, the question is how to reunify China? Or in what way will China be reunified?

One Country, Two Systems, a Feasible Proposal for China's Reunification

Both the CPC regime and the Taiwan authorities claim that there is only one China. They also favor China's reunification. This is a precondition for reunification. To bring about reunification, it is necessary to have practical guiding thought, a realistic and fair pattern, and feasible measures.

As far as the guiding thought is concerned, the CPC put forward the "one country, two systems" proposal for China's reunification; while the Taiwan authorities insist on reunification in accordance with the "Three People's Principles." We can see that as far as the content is concerned, the "one country, two systems" proposal allows the existence of the CPC and socialism and the Taiwan authorities and their capitalism. It contains two directions and makes the two systems compatible with each other. Whereas the Taiwan authorities' proposal has only one direction and excludes other systems, because it insists on only the "Three People's Principles" (we are not going to mention here what sort of the

"Three People's Principles" they are pursuing). It excludes socialism and the CPC regime on the mainland. In other words it swallows others without allowing others to swallow it. Such a guiding thought for China's reunification is like a daydream.

As for the reunification pattern, the CPC also pursues the "one country, two systems," while the Taiwan authorities pursue the "one country, two governments." The "one country, two systems" proposal is realistic and fair, while the "one country, two government" argument is contradictory.

Reunification, of course, means the union of two sides. Therefore, it must be realistic. The reality at the present time is that the CPC's regime is that of the PRC, which represents China as the sole legal government. This is what the majority of countries around the world recognize and is the foundation on which they have established diplomatic relations. One important principle for the establishment of diplomatic relations is that Taiwan is an inseparable province of China. This very reality is what precisely the "one country, two governments" proposal avoids. As everyone knows, there can only be one central government in a country. This is common sense. Is the "one country, two governments" not ridiculous then? If there are two central governments, how can reunification be realized?

Moreover, although the socialism the CPC pursues is not flawless, it has accumulated 40 years of experience, and the PRC is becoming stronger and stronger. Despite the fact that it has gained this strength, it does not impose socialism on others but remains open and broad-minded about negotiations on an equal footing and peaceful reunification. The "one country, two systems" proposal will put the Taiwan authorities in a place where they belong. Under the administration of one central government in one country, Taiwan's status will remain unchanged, and both the mainland and Taiwan will not interfere with each other. Whereas, the "one country, two governments" proposal in fact enables Taiwan to "remain what it is" and allows it to change in the course of time.

As far as reunification measures are concerned, reunification is not beyond fulfillment but can be put into practice. The CPC's reunification process is positive and feasible, while that of the Taiwan authorities amounts to impractical empty talk. In order to bring about reunification as the CPC authorities propose, in the first place, "three links" (links in trade, mail, and air and shipping services) should be established so that people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait can visit and contact each other, improve their understanding, and enhance consensus. Although the Taiwan authorities have also showed some signs in this direction, for example, by

ending the so-called "suppression of communist rebellion," in fact they have remained silent in the face of existing problems and have advanced no concrete measures to solve them. They have also not allowed the "three links." Rather, they are increasing the so-called "hostile concept." In these circumstances, how can reunification be realized?

Stopping Advocacy of "Taiwan Independence" is an Urgent Task

What is the meaning of "Taiwan independence?" Literally it is what the phrase itself means, namely Taiwan's independence. In other words they intend to separate Taiwan from China. Therefore, "Taiwan independence" is the same as rebellion and is an action against reunification. This is a very serious matter and allows no ambiguity whatsoever.

Why have "Taiwan independence" activities become so rampant in recent years? It is because external imperialist elements are encouraging it and because of the way the Taiwan authorities are chanting slogans of reunification. The Taiwan authorities do not consent to the CPC's "one country, two systems," while failing to propose anything substantial. Their "one country, two governments" is in fact aimed at creating "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan." Recently, they have been playing the trick of trying to reenter the United Nations. Is this not similar to "Taiwan independence" advocacy?

Some people argue that "Taiwan independence" activities are the "only alternative" as "the CPC is squeezing Taiwan's international living space. This is irresponsible "rhetoric" which attempts to use "Taiwan's independence" as a chip to reject or delay reunification. If the fact that the CPC proposes the peaceful reunification of the motherland and wants to realize it at an early date "has caused" "Taiwan independence" as the "only alternative," then will "Taiwan independence" advocacy not exist if reunification is not mentioned? This vicious intention will only bring bad consequences.

Furthermore, "Taiwan independence" activities began after the end of World War II. There were two reasons for their emergence: one is internal, the other is external. During that time, they only appeared occasionally and were not as open as they are today. "Taiwan independence" is a great foe of reunification and, therefore, should not be tolerated or appeased, and still less should it be shielded. The Taiwan authorities, which control Taiwan, have a responsibility to curb and stop "Taiwan independence" activities. Nevertheless, we must now turn our attention to the external reason. Former U.S. Attorney General Clark even participated openly in a "Taiwan independence" march in Taipei and gave a

provocative speech. We can see how rampant these activities have become! Recently, some people have been trying to "internationalize" the Taiwan issue. In doing so they are like a slave asking for his master's support to interfere in China's internal affairs. However, these confused people forget an unchangeable fact: a strong China is now standing in the East. In other words, it is impossible for those Chinese and foreign advocates of "Taiwan's independence" to get their way.

China's reunification is a glorious tradition of the Chinese nation and is an inevitable course of Chinese history.

All Chinese people should shoulder the historical responsibility of China's reunification in light of the nation's future and interests. This is the only way of best remembering Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the 1911 revolution he led.

Independence Group Establishes Taiwan Chapter**Chapter Founded in Taipei**

*OW2110093191 Taipei CNA in English 0821 GMT
21 Oct 91*

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 21 (CNA)—Police arrested the secretary general of the U.S.-based World United Formosans for Independence (WUFI) soon after it announced the birth of its Taiwan chapter in a Taipei restaurant Sunday.

A Taiwan High Court prosecutor said they had arrested Wang Kang-lu on charges of violating the National Security Law, and will indict him on suspicion of sedition.

The WUFI Taiwan chapter's founding meeting was held under close police surveillance at the Hai Pa Wang Seafood Restaurant on Chung Shan North Road in downtown Taipei with more than 100 members of the outlawed organization participating.

Announcing the formal establishment of the Taiwan chapter, WUFI said the movement for building an independent Taiwan nation has entered the stage of "implementation."

Wang Kang-lu stressed that WUFI members will promote their cause through "non-violent means."

Participants in the ceremony then elected Chang Tsanhung, WUFI chairman, as the chapter's chairman. Kuo Pei-hung, chairman of the WUFI United States chapter, and Li Ying-yuan, Kuo's deputy, were elected vice chairmen of the Taiwan chapter. Both Kuo and Li are under detention.

The participants also elected 18 "Central Committee" members, including Tsou Wu-chien, Lin Yung-sheng, Chiang Kai-shih and Huang Hua now under arrest; and Chen Wan-chen, who is wanted by the police, as well as three alternate members.

Leaders Arrested

*OW1910094091 Taipei CNA in English
0827 GMT 19 Oct 91*

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 19 (CNA)—Investigation authorities Friday arrested three leaders of two outlawed Taiwan independence organizations on charges of sedition.

The three are Chiang Kai-shih, executive secretary of the Organizing Committee of the World United Formosans for Independence (WUFI) Taiwan chapter; Tzou Wu-chien, Chiang's deputy; and Hsu Lung-chun, a convener of the organization for Taiwan nation-building.

All three, along with Lin Yung-sheng, another organization leader, were immediately sent to the Taichung District Court Prosecutor's Office for further investigations.

The Investigation Bureau said the four had been suspected of expanding the WUFI organization in Taiwan and violating the sedition law.

The WUFI charter manifestly declares its purpose to build a "Republic of Taiwan," and it does not exclude the use of violence to achieve that purpose, according to the bureau.

The bureau noted that WUFI members have been responsible for more than 20 violent incidents including an assassination attempt against former President Chiang Ching-kuo, a mail bomb attack against former Vice President Hsieh Tung-min, and the bombings of the CENTRAL DAILY NEWS and the UNITED DAILY NEWS.

The bureau also quoted the California state government of the United States as declaring in 1980 that WUFI is a "terrorist group" involved in murder, arson and sabotage.

WUFI has taken advantage of the government's recent democratic reforms to try to move its headquarters from the United States to Taiwan in collaboration with schemers at home, the bureau said.

The activities of WUFI members in Taiwan, including the recruiting of new members and infiltrating political groups, have seriously endangered national security and social stability and damaged the people's interest, the bureau charged.

Committee Member Expelled

*OW2210080491 Taipei CNA in English 0749 GMT
22 Oct 91*

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 22 (CNA)—Kuo Cheng-kuang, who had entered the country on an American passport to attend the inauguration ceremony in Taipei of an outlawed organization, was expelled Monday.

The Bureau of Investigation said Kuo, a naturalized American, was arrested at Chiang Kai-shek International Airport while trying to leave the country.

On Sunday, Kuo, a member of the U.S.-based World United Formosans For Independence (WUFI) Central Standing Committee, attended the ceremony marking the formal establishment of WUFI's Taiwan chapter. A number of WUFI leaders have been arrested on charges of sedition.

After an investigation, Kuo was expelled on the grounds that he was a persona non grata, the bureau said.

The bureau noted that it had informed the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) of Kuo's expulsion. Kuo used his English name, Michael Chen, to enter the country.

President Li Views Independence Controversy

*OW1910005991 Taipei China Broadcasting
Corporation News Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT
17 Oct 91*

[Text] Following President Li Teng-hui's denunciation of the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) the other day in his presidential capacity for incorporating a "Taiwan Independence" clause into its platform, President Li

Teng-hui once again stated that the DPP's act has already caused social unrest, and that the Executive Yuan will deal with it in accordance with the law. The Presidential office will not express any other views.

Regarding whether the DPP's inclusion of the Taiwan independence clause in its platform and the government's attitude and ways of dealing with it will affect the year-end national assembly election, the president said that these will not have any effect if the reactions of the ruling party and government and their approach to handling the matter are appropriate; otherwise, it will have an adverse effect. President Li stressed: The ruling party is a sizeable and experienced political party. It will conduct observations, analyze countermeasures, and chart its course in a cool and rational manner. There is no problem regarding our stand on this matter. Therefore, he holds that he does not expect to meet with much harassment, and there is not anything to worry about concerning the year-end election. The president also does not believe that the United States will exert any pressure on our country as far as this matter is concerned. In case the United States thinks that our government's approach to the matter is inappropriate, the government will liaise with the United States and explain why our government must take such an action.

Regarding the new concept of sovereignty and the proposition of treating Taiwan as a different entity put forward by James Lilley, former U.S. ambassador to Communist China, and Borich, chairman of the American Institute in Taiwan, the president said that he could not indicate whether he concurs with them. The president also stressed that reform must be carried out on the basis of stability; one should not carry it out overnight by force, or resort to violence while seeking changes.

Views 'Three Principles'

OW1910100491 Taipei CNA in English
0803 GMT 19 Oct 91

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 19 (CNA)—The brilliant achievement the Republic of China Government has made in Taiwan has proved that the three principles of the people is superior to communism, President Li Teng-hui said today.

Under the three principles of the people, the Republic of China Government has made great achievement in Taiwan. The achievement has made Taiwan a strong bastion for unification of China, he added.

President Li made the remarks in a written message to a meeting marking the ninth founding anniversary of the Grand Alliance for the Unification of China under the Three Principles of the People.

He pointed out that communism is collapsing in the world and that the Chinese communist regime is coming to an end.

He said the Republic of China Government has undertaken the task of constitutional reform and started a

six-year national development plan in order to build the Republic of China into a modern democratic country.

He urged all members of the alliance to work even harder to help accomplish the sacred mission of unifying China under the three principles of the people.

Premier Hao Explains Government Position

OW1910094991 Taipei CNA in English
0830 GMT 19 Oct 91

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 19 (CNA)—Premier Hao Po-tsung said Friday at the Legislative Yuan that the government will not permit the advocacy of dividing the national territory.

He said that in order to maintain national security, protect the constitutional system of the country, and ensure the safety and welfare of the people, the government will handle the advocacy of secessionism according to law.

Hao made the statement during the general interpellation session of the Legislative Yuan, when he was asked to explain the government's position on the opposition Democratic Progressive Party's inclusion of an "Taiwan independence clause" in its party platform Sunday.

He said the government will not change its determination to promote constitutional reform. He also expressed the hope that all people with noble idea about democracy will work together for their common goals within the framework of the Republic of China's constitutional system.

Warns Communists

OW2010150191 Taipei China Broadcasting Corporation News Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Oct 91

[Text] Executive Yuan President Hao Po-tsung yesterday [19 October] sternly warned the Chinese Communists not to play with fire on the issue of an independent Taiwan. He said that the Republic of China [ROC] has both the capability and confidence to handle the issue of an independent Taiwan.

In his speech warning the Chinese Communists leadership, he used the words "not to play with fire" twice while warning the Chinese Communists. He said that the Chinese Communists will lose more than they will gain especially if they play with fire on this matter. Hao Po-tsung said that the Chinese Communists could help stabilize the cross-strait situation but they must be careful in their actions. Hao Po-tsung said that the Republic of China has the ability and confidence to handle the issue of an independent Taiwan and it would not allow the independent Taiwan movement to come to fruition. He hoped that the Chinese Communists will not create an issue or play with fire on this.

In addition, Hao Po-tsung yesterday again said that although the government gives priority responsibility for handling the issue to the Democratic Progressive Party's [DPP] independent Taiwan provision, it will basically

take care of the issue of an independent Taiwan before the December general election. However, the government has not set a time frame or a time schedule and legal proceedings must be followed. Hao Po-tsung also pointed out that we should not let the handling of this issue affect the December election.

Meanwhile, Hao Po-tsung also again harshly criticized DPP members for failing to appreciate President Li's painstaking efforts to grant them amnesty for the sake of political reform. He said that the president forgave them for their political engineering of such historic proportions in the hope that they will, in the future, sincerely dedicate themselves to democracy and to developing and perfecting the system for opposition to supervise government, and to set a good example for ROC party politics. However, the DPP made a great mistake in viewing President Li's generosity and the government's tolerance as weakness. In explaining the government's intention to handle speedily and strictly the issue, Hao Po-tsung said that the government's basic principle is that it would not allow itself to be affected by the political and social situation or the general public's confidence and stability.

Hao Po-tsung yesterday also once again stressed that the Presidential Office and the Executive Yuan have absolutely no divergent views about handling the issue of an independent Taiwan pertaining to DPP's independent Taiwan provision. Hao Po-tsung said that he and President Li have met on many occasions to discuss the matter, and they certainly do not hold conflicting views. He supports President Li's political reform measures and coordinates the measures into the administration. President Li's delegation of the problem to the Executive Yuan should not be construed as shirking responsibility because both parties' views and stance on the matter are in unison.

Speaks to Journalists

OW2110083191 Taipei CNA in English 0742 GMT
21 Oct 91

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 21 (CNA)—Premier Hao Po-tsung seriously "advised and warned" Communist Chinese leaders to keep their hands off the so-called Taiwan independence issue.

The government of the Republic of China is "absolutely determined and capable" of coping with the independence issue, and "there is no need for their (the Chinese Communists') meddling," Hao added.

If they do, Hao warned, "they will pay a disproportionate price."

Meeting Washington correspondents of the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY and four other Republic of China media last Saturday, Hao cautioned Peking to "act carefully" and not to "play up a subject that is not theirs."

The premier asserted that the government has never been influenced by Peking in handling the independence issue, which flared up again early last week when the Democratic

Progressive Party [DPP] added a proposal for a "Taiwan independence" referendum to its platform.

The independence advocates have charged the government with dancing to Peking's tune; they want to "slander the government and to create confusion" Hao commented.

He asked, "What was Hsu Hsin-liang doing in Japan?" Hao said he suspected that the newly elected DPP chairman was "colluding with Chinese Communist and Japanese schemers and overseas independence elements."

By recognizing the "People's Republic of China" and declaring Taiwan's independence from China, the DPP regards the Republic of China as nothing, Hao said.

The military situation across the Taiwan Strait remains unchanged following the major opposition party's adoption of the "independence clause," said the former four-star general.

Detailing the government's principle and position for the first time with regard to the independence issue, Hao said that this is not a matter of "loss and gain" but a matter of "life and death."

The government will never act "to excess" in dealing with the problem, he noted. "We will avoid reacting excessively. We will do things according to the law," he said.

The DPP's "independence clause," he pointed out, is unconstitutional and the government will deal with it in accordance with the Civic Organization Law.

The targets of government acts to enforce the law are mainly the DPP and its "independence clause," he said, and he added that politically, the government does not want to "implicate many individuals."

Reiterating the government's resolute will to "quickly and strictly" handle the DPP, Hao accused the party of "breaking the law" in the name of "democracy" and "perpetrating violence" in the name of "progress."

As to the Organization for Taiwan Nation-Building, the radical wing of the DPP, the government "must do something about it" because it has perpetrated violence in the form of training "guerrillas," Hao said.

DPP Chairman Assails 'Suppression' of Movement

OW2110091991 Taipei CNA in English 0817 GMT
21 Oct 91

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 21 (CNA)—Hsu Hsin-liang, the newly elected chairman of the major opposition Democratic Progressive Party (DPP), said over the weekend that the government's continuing suppression of Taiwan independence will bring about "severe consequences."

Returning from a brief vacation in Japan, Hsu said that the DPP's advocacy of independence is an expression of political "faith," a right everyone is entitled to.

The government has as of now taken action only against members of the Organization of Taiwan Nation-Building and the World United Formosans for Independence, but is investigating the DPP's adoption of an independence clause.

Hsu called on the ruling and opposition parties to handle the independence controversy cautiously, saying that he would "coolheadedly communicate" with anyone interested.

Hsu said the DPP added the independence clause to its platform because of its "belief," so the ruling party need not "overreact."

"Let belief be belief, let politics be politics, and let law be law," he said.

Hsu said that while in Japan, he was "merely taking a pleasure trip" and neither met any political figures nor went to the mainland.

Reports to that effect are "pure guesses," he said with a smile.

Minister Sees 'No Legal Basis' for Plebiscite

OW1910075191 Taipei China Broadcasting Corporation News Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Oct 91

[Text] Speaking on the issue of holding a plebiscite, which has long been debated by the public, Minister of Justice Lu Yu-wen said that a plebiscite must have a legal basis. Our country's laws do not contain stipulations concerning the convocation of plebiscites. Hence he will oppose any plebiscite unless there is legislation. He said: A plebiscite is subject to the constitutional process of initiative and referendum, and should be held according to a legislative process. Our country's existing laws do not contain stipulations for a plebiscite, and there is no legal basis for holding one. Those are the reasons for his opposition.

Investigation Bureau Establishes 'Special Group'

OW1910154491 Taipei China Broadcasting Corporation News Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Oct 91

[From the "News and Commentary" program]

[Text] Acting on the Taiwan Higher Procuratorial Office's instruction to gather evidence on the Democratic Progressive Party's [DPP] Taiwan independence clause, the Investigation Bureau has set up a special group to handle the case. The special group is personally headed by (Wu Tung-ming), director of the Investigation Bureau.

The bureau has initially screened information gathered, and now is focusing its investigation on people of the Taiwan Independence League and the New Tide Faction [of the DPP] who already have been suspected for planning a rebellion and who recently have been most

active in advocating Taiwan independence. The investigation has been expanded to cover other Taiwan independence activities conducted by these people to avoid implicating too many people or to cause disputes over freedom of speech. A high-ranking official of the Investigation Bureau said it began to gather evidence after it received instructions from the procuratorial office. According to the results of preliminary investigations, (Lin Chu-shui), the initiator of the Taiwan independence clause, and most of the other people who signed on the proposal are members of the Taiwan Independence League or the New Tide Faction who have gone all-out to push for Taiwan Independence. The act by these people already has made them suspects of plotting a rebellion. However, because article 100 of the Criminal Code, which deals with crimes concerning conspiracies, will very likely be abolished, and because there is not a clear line between plotting a rebellion and freedom of speech, which may cause disputes, the Investigation Bureau has expanded its investigation to cover Taiwan independence activities conducted outside their organizations by these independence activists. If sufficient evidence is gathered, the case will be handled as one of planning a rebellion to reduce the number of people involved.

KMT Faction Proposes Independence Referendum

OW2010023291 Taipei China Broadcasting Corporation News Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Oct 91

[Text] At the enlarged work meeting of the Legislative Yuan party branch yesterday [17 October], the core members of the Legislative Yuan's KMT [Kuomintang] New Line Faction—(Yu Mengming) and Chen Kueimiao—once again urged the Central Committee of the ruling party to agree to the faction's proposal at the Legislative Yuan to hold a referendum to decide the issue of Taiwan's independence. (Yu Mengming) noted that this move will push Taiwan's 20 million people to face Communist China directly and allow them to decide whether or not to have a showdown. He added that this is an irrational move to counter the DPP's [Democratic Progressive Party] irrational action. However, the Legislative Yuan party branch meeting still decided to submit the motion to the ruling party's Policy Affairs Committee for study.

Dissident Leader Advises Against Independence

OW2110105791 Taipei CNA in English 0801 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 21 (CNA)—An exiled Mainland Chinese dissident leader said here Sunday that the Taiwan people should treasure their hard-won achievements and never advocate Taiwan independence in order not to provoke political and social instability here.

Although Peking is not likely to invade Taiwan at the moment, Wan Runnan, chairman of the Paris-based Federation for a Democratic China, warned that communist leaders will not sit idle if Taiwan seeks independence.

Wan said the Taiwan people should at the moment concentrate their energies on pushing the government here to accelerate political and economic reforms instead of advocating a Taiwan independent of China.

Taiwan people should never make light of the possibility of Peking using the advocacy of Taiwan independence here as a pretext to mount an armed attack on the island, Wan stressed.

The only way Taiwan can influence Mainland China is to continue promoting democracy and economic liberalization under a "one China" policy, Wan added.

Wan arrived in Taipei last week to attend a political seminar.

Majority Fears Independence Will Provoke Attack

*OW2110105691 Taipei CNA in English
0807 GMT 21 Oct 91*

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 21 (CNA)—The majority of people in Taiwan believe that the advocacy of Taiwan independence will provoke Communist China to invade the island, according to the results of a Gallup poll released Sunday.

The poll conducted between Sept. 27 and Sept. 29 showed that nearly 60 percent of the Taiwan residents surveyed believed that Peking is "very likely" or "likely" to use pro-independence movement here as a "pretext" to attack Taiwan.

Only 21.1 percent of those polled said they thought mainland authorities are "very unlikely" or "unlikely" to invade Taiwan simply because of "independence" advocacy; 26.1 percent did not answer the question.

Political analysts said the percentage of those believing a pro-independence movement will invite an armed assault from the mainland would be even higher if the poll were taken after the opposition Democratic Progressive Party formally incorporated a pro-independence clause into its party platform on Oct. 13.

The poll showed that male, younger, better-educated and northern Taiwan residents are more inclined to believe that a pro-independence movement may provoke a communist invasion of Taiwan.

While 62 percent of the respondents said the government should restrict cross-straits investments, 57 percent of them thought Taiwan can use its economic strength to push the mainland to liberalize its economy.

According to the poll, some companies with interests on the mainland worry that pro-Taiwan independence movement here may prompt Peking authorities to expropriate their investments there.

The respondents listed worsening social order, rampant speculative "money games" and a weakening work ethic as the major "hidden" worries for Taiwan's economic prospects.

The poll questioned 2,017 adults randomly chosen from across the island; 1,074 valid replies were collected.

Chien: Major Powers Will Not Back UN Reentry

*OW1810114891 Taipei CHINA POST in English
15 Oct 91 p 15*

[U.S. Not to Help ROC Rejoin UN"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Fredrick Chien yesterday told over 100 foreign journalists that he does not believe the United States will help the ROC [Republic of China] enter the United Nations.

In a reception to entertain the foreign reporters arriving to cover the Double Ten National Day celebration last Thursday, Chien said that under the current circumstances, he does not think that the major powers in the world, including the United States, will assist the ROC in gain membership to the international organization.

Chien also said that the reason his ministry set up an international organization department is to collect information about the UN and prepare for the future when the country is ready to apply for UN membership.

Favors 'Gradual' Effort

*OW1910014691 Taipei Voice of Free China in English
0200 GMT 18 Oct 91*

[Text] Foreign Minister Chien Fu [Fredrick Chien] pointed out on Thursday that while the ROC [Republic of China] is striving to reenter the United Nations, it must not overlook the close correlation between its national security and Mainland China policy.

The ROC foreign minister said: In seeking to reenter the UN, the ROC must adopt a step-by-step approach, first by participating in peripheral UN organizations and international economic bodies, then by finding the right moment to reenter the UN as the Republic of China.

Fredrick Chien said: This gradual approach will take time. Obstacles from Communist China will also prevent results from surfacing at once. However, this approach is tinted with less political overtone and gives the ROC more leeway to win recognition from UN member nations and related organizations. Chien added: There are 80 ROC representative offices in 52 countries that have no diplomatic ties with the ROC. The ROC is also a member of 10 intergovernmental international organizations and 769 private international organizations.

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